THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL BUTLER'S COMMAND.

The Reported Opening of the Dutch Gap Canal.

ACCIDENT TO THE "COSSACK."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, reports that picket firing has been kept up with spirit at the front for a day or two past, resulting in the killing and wounding of a few men on both sides.

An officer who left our lines in front of Petersburg at daylight yesterday morning, reports that at that time there were no signs of the evacuation of Petersburg. The Rebel works were well manned, and the pickets on both sides kept up their usual firing.

Doings of Butler.

It was currently reported at Fortress Monroe yesterday morning that General Butler had blown the end out of his canal, and had let the water in. What foundation there was for the report the passengers on board of the *Dictator* were unable to say.

The heavy rains of the past few days have placed the army roads in a miserable condition, and in some places the mud is knee deep.

The embalmed bodies of Lieutenant E. B. Riddle, 37th Wisconsin; Lieutenant James Kilborn, 8th Connecticut, and Sergeant W. Deganan, 51st Pennsylvania, were brought up on the *Dictator*. They will be shipped to the friends of the deceased in the North.

Accident to the "Cossack."

The mail steamer *Cossack*, which collided with a schooner on Friday, and afterwards run aground off Maryland Point, has been gotten off, and arrived up this morning. The holes in her bottom, which are just above the water line, have been temporarily boarded up, and she will leave here at the regular hour this afternoon on her downward trip.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY'S CIRCULAR.

Advice to Office-Seekers.

South Carolina Plantations.

DEATH OF GENERAL CANBY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the heads of the several Bureaus of his Department a circular requiring the office hours, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to be strictly observed, the intervening time to be devoted diligently to labor. This action on the part of the Secretary is to correct the irregularities, which he has noticed with regret.

The Secretary says he has been much annoyed by applications for appointments founded on statements made by clerks and others, that there were vacancies to be filled, and designating those vacancies. He therefore gives notice that it is no part of the duty of clerks or others in the Department to give either information or advice on such a point.

All vacancies are reported to the Assistant Secretary, and will be filled as the Secretary may determine. He will regard any further interference of this character as a sufficient cause for dismissal.

While stating these grounds of complaint, the Secretary cheerfully bears testimony to the promptness and faithfulness with which, as a general rule, the business of the Department has been conducted.

The Court of Claims.

The United States Court of Claims was opened yesterday, but adjourned over to December. Only one Judge was present, Judge Loring. Judge Peck is sick, and Judges Casey, Hughes, and Wilmot are absent from the city.

Judge Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, writes hither from Nashville, stating that he will not be able to be in this city at the opening of the Court in December.

Leasing Cotton Plantations.

The South Carolina Tax Commissioners will commence leasing cotton plantations at Hilton Head on the 4th of December.

Contested Election Cases.

Mr. Dodge, of New York, who ran against Brooks, of the *Express*, for Congress, is taking evidence for a contest. There will be one contested case from Pennsylvania.

War Department.

Secretary Stanton is again at the Department to-day, attending to his official duties. Whatever may be the knowledge or desires of others, the irrepressible Secretary has himself had no idea, intimation, or expectation of leaving the Cabinet.

The Cabinet.

It is said that, in forming his new Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln will pay especial regard to the qualities of business energy, quick perception, practical judgment, and high executive and administrative ability. In short, his past four years' experience has taught him to prefer a little stronger tincture of the young America element. This determination will bar all of the age of Robert J. Walker.

General Canby.

The report of the death of General Canby, while not officially verified, is, nevertheless, feared to be true at the War Department. Gen. Canby has been one of the most faithful and useful public servants the Government has had, and since his advent at New Orleans has stood like a wall of fire between the Government and the cotton traders, sugar dealers, and all sorts of peculators and speculators, and his loss at this time is a public calamity.

It has transpired that General Banks' advent here had for its special object the removal of General Canby. He has been backed by nearly all the trading and speculating interests of the Southern Department. His stay here developed the effort to have him made Secretary of War, on the part of certain parties who became alarmed at the possibility of General Butler being appointed to that position.

Sherman's Movements.

General Rawlings, Grant's Chief of Staff, telegraphs that there is a great panic in Richmond, caused by the movements of Sherman.

General Burnside.

General Burnside was at the President's and War Office yesterday.

A Corps Abolished.

An order has been promulgated abolishing the 16th Corps. General Emory is to report to the Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Census of Civilians.

Major-General Foster has ordered the Provost Marshal-General of the Department of the South to take a complete census of all the civilians within the military lines of that Department.

Not Inharmonious.

The announcement that the Secretaries of the Navy and State are at variance over the *Florida* is premature; Mr. Welles justifies her seizure, and backs it with numerous precedents, the *Caroline* case being one in point. Mr. Seward is busily engaged in an examination of all the facts and precedents bearing on the case.

The "Florida."

The private memorandum-book taken from the *Florida*, and received at the Navy Department yesterday, reveals some curiosities. After the record of each capture of our vessels is entered, there is a detail of distributions made of the personal valuables captured, such as gold watches, diamond pins, finger-rings, &c.

A Heavy Storm.

The severest and most prolonged rain-storm of the season is still upon us.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

STEAMSHIP "MORAVIAN" AT PORTLAND.

The British Press on the Seizure of the "Florida."

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, November 22.—The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th instant, via Londonderry on the 11th, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this morning. The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived out on the 7th instant. The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 8th. The steamship *City of Washington* arrived out on the 9th. The steamships *Saxonia* and *Teutonia*, from New York, arrived out on the 10th. The steamship *Scotia*, from New York, arrived out on the 11th.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

The lower house of the Danish Rigsraad has adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority.

The Brazilian correspondence relative to the capture of the pirate *Florida* is published.

The London *Star* denounces the seizure, and hopes America will repudiate it.

The forward part of the steamer *Jura*, ashore near Liverpool, has heeled over, but the after part remains upright in the sand.

At the new Lord Mayor's banquet Palmerston made a speech, in which, in referring to the bloody war in America, he said he trusted the contending parties would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight; and that these disputes, which have bedewed that continent with blood, will be settled by amicable arrangement between themselves.

Great floods have occurred in Tuscany, and enormous damage has been suffered at Florence by a flood.

The expedition to Japan was entirely successful in opening the Inland Sea to the free passage of all ships.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton sales for the week 72,000 bales, including 32,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant, and with an advance of 1d. in American and 1½d. in other descriptions. Sales on Friday 10,000 bales, the market closing upward. The authorized quotations are:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	28½d.	24½d.
Mobile	26d.	24¼d.
Upland	26½d.	24d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market closes steady and firmer. Corn is dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision Market closes quiet and steady. Lard is advancing.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, November 11.—Consols closed at 89⅝@89¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £111,000. Illinois Central Railroad 51½@52½ per cent. discount; Erie Railroad 39@41.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 105¼; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 126⅛; Michigan Southern, 72¼; New York Central, 121¾; Reading, 138; Hudson River, 120¾; Canton Company, 33¼; Erie, 96⅞; One Year Certificates, 97⅜; Treasury 7·30, 118; Do. registered, 97; coupons, 99; 5-20s, coupons, 103¾; coupon 6s, 110¾; Gold 227.

THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL GILLEM.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

The *Chattanooga Gazette* of Tuesday has the following:—

"We learn that the Rebels attacked General Gillem at Morristown, on Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock. Gillem, it was reported, was routed, and his artillery captured. About one thousand of his command reached Strawberry Plains yesterday. They reported their commander captured; but the report is not credited. Breckinridge is said to be in command of the Rebels."

A WELL-DESERVED PROMOTION.

It is with sincere gratification that we announce the promotion of any officer who has rendered good service to the Government, but especially so in the following case, where the officer honored has labored for years with unceasing vigilance and great success in a most important department of the army. We learn that the President has promoted Colonel D. H. Vinton to be Brevet Brigadier-General for faithful and meritorious services. General Vinton has been in the military service of the United States for forty-three years, twenty-eight of which he has been employed in the Quartermaster's Department. He has been engaged in nearly all the active military operations of our armies since the year 1845, and his integrity and energy render his services to the country invaluable.

For The Evening Telegraph.

GRANT'S IN TOWN.

The genial hour of peaceful life,
Ran murmuring through the crowded street,
And ways, which only dreamed what strife
Could mean, were kissed by countless feet.

Then suddenly a well-known face
A veteran soldier askant eyed;
Forgot the hour—forgot the place—
"My God! 'tis General Grant!" he cried.

The people heard, a shout was raised,
Their voices cheered as hearts were in them,
For GRANT was there, and God be praised,
Who taught that chieftain how to win them!

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The romance of *Fanchette*, as it is called on the bills, was given with great display and effect at the Arch some few years ago, under the management of Mr. Wheatley. Nothing is so terrifically grand as an avalanche, a Niagara of snow, descending like a torrent—a stage effect almost impossible to present. The Alpine scenery at the Chesnut was exceedingly picturesque and true in all but the avalanche. The most enthusiastic imagination cannot see anything but painted canvas, which last night unrolled itself awkwardly, and did not fit the cottage.

The snow, too, fell not with the grace it did in the *Sea of Ice*, but probably all this will be remedied in future representations. The pavillion in the two last acts is at once elegant and magnificent. The piece is full of interest, and was excellently played, as complete a whole as we have seen at this theatre.

Miss Effie Germon, we confess, surprised us. The part is one entirely out of her usual style. It requires sentiment and pathos, two qualities which Miss Germon has never yet displayed; but in *Fanchette* she infused a touching, gentle pathos that was charming; and in the fourth act, which is the dramatic catastrophe, though the third is the scenic, she rose to tragedy, keeping, however, within the bounds of good taste and truth.

There was not a vestige last night of her usual mannerisms, and we were delighted to see the audience appreciate her newly revealed powers by applause, and by calling her before the curtain; for it will show Miss Germon that until now she has mistaken her road, and that it does not require to lower her talent or herself to be a favorite. Her costume was excellent, and of course she looked pretty. Miss Vaughan is a lady evidently accustomed to the stage, with a good voice, and intelligent reading.

She is a great improvement on the lady whose name was in the cast. Mr. Baker, as "Bechard," was most effective, and drew tears from the audience in the scenes of the last two acts. His make-up was excellent.

Mr. Mordaunt made as much as possible of a part which has not much power in it. Mr. Ward was a little out of place, and *auxiliary*, in the gay, rough soldier of the Empire, but played it intelligently. Mrs. Chapman made an excellent and handsome Duchess. Is Mrs. Chapman aware that the imperial edict has forbidden crinoline on the stage? Hoops are especially awkward and indiscreet in all stage movements. *Fanchette*, with its music and all its scenic attractions, added to the acting, should be a popular piece.

In the afterpiece Mr. Murdoch, a nephew of the tragedian, made his first appearance in the character of "Bill," in *Brother Bill and I*. He is very young, handsome, with large black eyes that will do mischief, gentlemanly, stylish, and full of vivacity. He is a great acquisition to this theatre. More actors of his style are especially in requisition.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Lakes of Killarney* was splendidly put on the stage, and Mrs. Williams was enchanting, Mr. Williams unusually spirited and amusing. House crowded, of course.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The second matinee of the Classical Quintette Club will take place to-morrow. The music is of the highest style, and executed to perfection—music such as is never heard in an ordinary concert. The audience is very fashionable, the loveliest of our city being there.

"CORIOLANUS" AT THE ACADEMY.

The *Coriolanus* of the stage is not the *Coriolanus* of Shakespeare. The tragedy as the poet wrote, it is more than half as long again as the acting edition. In this the speeches of several of the characters are either wholly omitted or are much mutilated, the "improvements" consisting, for the most part, of very bright bits cut out, and very stupid ones put in. "Tullus Aufidius," the Volscian leader, is shackled and suppressed; the grand character of "Volumnia" is mercilessly curtailed, and even the little that the gentle "Virgilia" is permitted to say in the original is made still less in the amended stage edition. "Menenius," too, is scarcely permitted to show what manner of man he is, whole scenes in which his character develops itself being altogether omitted.

The arts so skilfully delineated by the author by which "Sicinius Velutus" and "Junius Brutus," the Tribunes of the people, incite them against "Coriolanus," are almost completely ignored by the dramatic innovator. Even the speeches of "Coriolanus" are cut, and the hero is not allowed to use what one would argue were his fair share—the original words of his part. The ordeal of paste and scissors which *Coriolanus* has undergone before it is pronounced fit for the stage, if not conducted on precisely the same principles on which a sensation novel is slashed into and "worked up" into a "moral, emotional play," is at least conducted upon a process akin to them.

The spirit in which the glib dramatist patches the thoughts of Shakespeare together with the glue of his one idea is not far removed from that which would pick the spots out from the sun's disc, and eke the vacuum out with a star or two, or which would gratify its taste and discernment by loading a cannon to its muzzle with blank cartridges. Shakespeare was not a poet without imperfections; but they are not to be remedied by the alterations of another. Was this allowable, the works of the artist would equally be subjects of emendation; and the envious and wretched painters, and still more wretched critic, might crowd the canvas with large allowances of blue sky and green fields, according to their own sweet wills.

When, however, a Shakesperian adaptation is necessary in the eyes of those who certainly ought to be best qualified to understand the business of the stage, censure is generally silent, and the mouth of the public closed against fault-finding. Shorn of some of its locks of strength as the original of *Coriolanus* is, the principal character is retained almost in its integrity. To see the play upon the stage, and to read it in the quietude of the study are two separate pleasures—the former of which stimulates us more by the magnificent appeals made unitedly to the senses of sight and hearing, and the latter by the joint symmetry, the dove-tailedness of the various parts.

The "idea of the life" of "Coriolanus" does not indeed "sweetly creep into the study of imagination." It stalks into it boldly and erect, and stands a breathing statue there. The prevailing idea we have of "Coriolanus" is that of majesty. No other embodiment of Shakespeare is so constantly associated with this impression. In his first confrontment of the people, in the solicitation for consulship which he deigns to make of them—as though he disdained what he solicits—in his passionate interview with "Volumnia," when she prescribes to him the recipe by which pride shall wait on power; in his banishment, his exile, and his death, it is the unsullied majesty of his character which we principally admire. Like the luminous atmosphere surrounding the opaque body of an orb, in our contemplation of the light we almost forget the darkness it envelops.

Mr. Forrest's delineation of "Coriolanus" is to be classed among his very best performances. It is to be placed beside his "King Lear," in which probably he reaches the very altitude of his genius. In "Coriolanus" there is less room than usual for the display of Mr. Forrest's faults. The tumultuous scenes between "Coriolanus" and the populace furnish at once occasion and excuse for a vehemence which borders upon rant, and the spectacular character of the piece diverts the attention somewhat from the unnecessarily prolonged pauses which Mr. Forrest is so fond of making, and which Shakespeare never could have intended him, nor any other actor, to make.

Throughout all the play this actor's exquisite elocution was employed with the utmost skill, and interpreted with singular power passages which, to the careless reader, had contained at best an obscure sense. His first speech dealt in most patrician invective. For this, however, the bulk of the play gives much occasion. The finest displays of this are where he is accused by one of the Tribunes ("Sicinius Volutus") of treason; when he rejects the entreaties of his mother ("Volumnia") to ask conciliatingly the consulship of the people; when he receives sentence of banishment; and when, at the close of the play, he replies to the impeachment of "Tullus Aufidius." And though it was with such passages as these the impression of Mr. Forrest's greatest excellence will be connected, yet in the calm and quiet-tempered scenes it was proved that his entire delineation of the character was equal to his harmonious conception of it. The proud modesty with which "Coriolanus" receives the praises of "Cominius" and the award of the Senate; his exquisite greeting to ~~his wife~~—"My gracious Silence, hail!" and the half soliloquy with which, in the Volscian camp, he beholds the approach of his wife and mother, and the embassy of Roman ladies, are variously touching in degree, and invest with peculiar grace so proud a character. This relentless warrior could utter most sweet compliments, as, for instance, when he speaks of

> "The noble sister of Publicola,
> The moon of Rome; chaste as the icicle
> That's curded by the frost from purest snow,
> And hangs on Dian's temple."

At this late day to insinuate of this great actor that he has faults, would scarcely be worth the trouble or the time. His excellencies are so great that he can afford to retain foibles, and these, moreover, are so fixed as not to be removed. Flattered as only those who have been so disparaged can be, and disparaged only as those who have been so successful are, Mr. Forrest knows too much of the world to expect his friends to be so candid to him as to admit his faults of acting, or his enemies so good-natured as to acknowledge his virtues. His distinct and wonderfully musical enunciation, his almost perfect emphasis, the delicate variety of his intonations, and consonance of gesture with speech, are rare gifts indeed, and happily adorn a genius which excels in those delineations where physical prowess prevails.

Mr. Forrest was really well supported, the chief attractions of the cast being Mr. McCullough as "Tullus Aufidius," Madame Ponisi as "Volumnia," and Miss Alice Gray as "Virgilia." In consequence of the character of "Aufidius" being nipped off quite short, like a rose in the bud, Mr. McCullough had but a poor chance. The scenes by which, in the original play, his disposition and counterplottings are developed, are, in the stage edition, entirely obscured. The brief scenes in which he is permitted to appear are limited to the fourth and fifth acts. "Volumnia" has a better chance, but even she is restrained by the emendations of the play-wright. "Menenius," who is somewhat verbose and sprightly in the original, has all his green boughs lopped off, and is presented only as a withered trunk.

The scenery with which the play was presented deserves notice. It was new and beautiful, and elicited spontaneous applause. The costumes and war equipments were for the most part appropriate, although the triumphal chariot of "Coriolanus" was scarcely of such make as that hero would have most delighted in. The general support was fair, which is saying a great deal more than we can always say of any theatre, and the chorus and orchestra were equal to each others' capabilities.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 39. NOON, 41. 3 P. M. 41. Wind, N. W.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT.

Visit to his Family at Burlington, New Jersey.

HIS STAY IN NEW YORK.

WHAT HE THINKS OF SHERMAN.

Grant's Arrival in this City This Morning.

SCENE AT FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

He is Recognized by a Soldier.

THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM

The movements of the hero of Vicksburg have been attended with much secrecy during the past few days. On Thursday last General Grant left the army and proceeded to Washington. From this city, after a brief consultation with the President and Secretary of War, he left for Burlington, N. J., the residence of his family, passing through this city on Friday. As may be imagined, the quiet people of Burlington were greatly surprised when, on Friday afternoon, General Grant, accompanied by several members of his family, was seen upon one of the principal streets.

Immediate recognition took place on all sides, and such hand-shakings and hearty congratulations never before fell to the lot of this renowned officer. In a few minutes the news of the arrival of Grant flew like wild fire through the town, and the gathering eventually became so great that in self-defense the General and his family were obliged to seek the seclusion of their own home. Here, until a late hour on Friday night, he received a number of visitors, the last of them not leaving his residence until near midnight.

On Saturday morning General Grant, accompanied by his family, arrived in New York city, and quietly and in an unostentatious manner proceeded to his hotel. During the day the great chieftain, in plain citizen's dress, with his little son, and his daughter, Nellie Grant, after a short promenade on Broadway, proceeded to a noted place of amusement on that famous thoroughfare. There he passed an hour or more and again returned to his hotel.

Notwithstanding the privacy of his visit, the fact of his arrival became known to a number of prominent citizens, and these he entertained up to the hour of 9 o'clock P. M., when he attended the grand reception given at the Astor House to Mr. Fenton, Governor elect. Repeated efforts were made to induce the General to make a speech, but without avail.

He remarked to a friend sitting upon the platform by his side, that "if all the imaginary gold which exchanges hands in Wall street every twenty-four hours could be converted into solid material, and all offered him for a speech on that occasion, he would not make it; that it was not the purpose of his mission to make speeches."

The New York *Times* of to-day, speaking of General Grant's visit to that city, says:—

When the Veteran Union Club complimented the Governor elect with a serenade at the Astor House, they little thought what a distinguished guest would grace the occasion with his presence. It was only after much solicitation that General Grant consented to come down to the reception-room, and occupy a seat by the side of Governor Fenton. His entrance was greeted with a shout of applause, bursting out from the heart of every man there present, the homage of the people to their great victorious leader.

No words can express the wild enthusiasm of the moment when cheers for Grant rang from floor to ceiling, and the audience looked upon that modest, unassuming man whom half the continent fears and the other half adores. He positively refused to speak although repeatedly called upon. Voices in the crowd called out, "Rise up, General, we want to see you." The General rose, bowed, and sat down amid cries from all parts of the room, of "God bless you General; God bless you!"

To General Sickles he delegated the honor of returning his thanks for his flattering reception. His reticence on this occasion, his resistance to the inducement to say at least a few words, was but an illustration of the obstinate firmness of his character, which, having once determined to do or not to do a thing, will not allow him to deviate from his purpose. The General received very few visitors during his stay in the city. On Sunday evening he called on Lieutenant-General Scott, at the Hoffman House, but it is believed to have been nothing more than an unofficial visit of courtesy.

To those whom he honored by receiving them at his rooms, his manner was cheerful, his conversation hopeful, and his views of the situation most assuring. No one can hear him talk without being profoundly impressed with the force of a character combining immense power with the most unassuming modesty. His presence fascinates, his eye magnetizes you, and you cannot look in his face, listen to his few, calm, quiet words, and go away doubting that Grant is master of the situation, and knows it.

To a gentleman of this city he said, on Sunday afternoon:—"The Southern Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it. I am sure of it. It is a hollow shell, and Sherman will prove it to you." The calm, modest consciousness of power with which this was said, more than the words themselves, conveyed to his visitor an unqualified conviction of the truth of the General's remarks. In answer to a question whether, in his opinion, ninety days would bring the end, he said, with a grim smile:—"I am not a ninety-day man, but we shall see what will happen in six months." The significance of these words from the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, with the sense of his knowledge of and power over the whole subject, which his manner imports, cannot be underrated.

General Grant knows and believes what he says, and he is not accustomed to express his views without due consideration. From the movement of General Sherman it is evident he expects great results, and in the success of his operations he has the most perfect confidence. Although few had the pleasure of seeing him, yet he so impressed those few with his own hopefulness that they cannot help reiterating the cry of the Veteran Union Club and the prayer of all loyal men, "God bless you, General; God bless you!"

General Grant's Arrival this Morning.

At an early hour this morning the General arrived in this city and stopped at the Continental. He intended to proceed immediately on to the front, but by some delay he missed the train and was obliged to lay over a few hours. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, accompanied by one of his aids, Colonel Badeau, he left the hotel on private business. He was dressed in civilian's clothes, with a large slouch hat, having nothing whatever on his person to indicate his position. He proceeded down Chesnut street unmolested until a short distance below Sixth, when a soldier who was standing with several of his comrades on the sidewalk recognized him, and wildly exclaimed, "My God, there's General Grant!"

This news spread almost with the speed of lightning, and in a few minutes the General was completely besieged. The crowd increased with great rapidity; people seeing the excitement came rushing to the spot to inquire into the cause of the rejoicing. He was grasped around the neck; to his coat tail, and his hands and arms were seized by all who could possibly reach him. The scene was becoming more exciting, and the General stood confounded, not knowing what to do in order to extricate himself. A large number of police rushed to the spot, and the fact that the excitement was owing to the presence of General Grant was communicated to Chief Ruggles, who soon had a large number of police on hand.

The police soon formed a hollow square, and the General was placed within, and fairly lifted by the crowd into the Central Telegraph office, Fifth and Chesnut. The doors were speedily closed and guarded by the police. The crowd gathered around and climbed up in the windows, and cheer after cheer was given for the hero. After some delay, the General was conducted up-stairs into the Mayor's private office, where he was taken in charge by that official, and heartily welcomed, after which he informed the Mayor that he wished to leave as soon as possible. The Mayor immediately sent for a chaise.

The crowd outside of the building had by this time largely increased, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. In spite of the efforts of the police a passage-way could not be made from the steps of the Mayor's office to the carriage. Chief Ruggles seeing this, immediately secured another carriage and had it taken in charge of an officer to the main gate of Independence Square, on Walnut street. This ruse succeeded most admirably.

The crowd seeing the carriage drive around to the Walnut street gate, and there halting, of course supposed that the General would take his conveyance from this point. Meanwhile a larger police force arrived, and a passage was opened between two rows of officers, and the General and Colonel Badeau were escorted by the Mayor to their carriage. As the General passed into his carriage he was loudly cheered. Every one seemed determined either to shake his hand, or at least to touch some part of his garments. Hundreds of arms were stretched over the heads of the officers, and the General was gently tapped on his head, shoulders, and every part of his body that could possibly be reached. A passenger car, filled with several ladies, passed at the time.

They waved their handkerchiefs and in other ways manifested their regard for the honored individual. As soon as he was safely seated in his carriage the crowd broke through and clung to the conveyance, nearly every window of which was broken. The driver applied his whip to the horses and proceeded up Chesnut street to the Continental, without regard to the city ordinance prohibiting fast driving. Before much of a crowd could arrive in front of the hotel the General was escorted to his room. In a short time afterwards he took his departure in such a manner as to escape almost any notice.

During all this excitement, from the time the General was besieged in Chesnut street until his departure from the Mayor's office, he held that inevitable cigar in his mouth and smoked most furiously, which was no doubt owing to the great excitement under which he labored. While the people were paying him so much honor he seemed much embarrassed, blushing frequently, with his eyes cast downwards.

The popularity of General Grant was attested in a remarkable degree by the populace this morning. From the time he was first recognized on the street until he sought the shelter of the Continental Hotel, the enthusiasm of the people was unabated. Not alone was the excitement confined to those of mature years, but the contagion spread to children of tender years, and these were unceasing in their efforts to obtain a glimpse of the General's face.

However greatly Grant may pride himself upon his engineering abilities in a military point of view, he must hereafter confess that the crowd which besieged him upon his visit to Philadelphia, on the 22d of November, was too much for him, viewed in the same strategic light.

Incidents.

During his stay in the Mayor's office, Mayor Henry made inquiry as to the health of the General's family. Grant replied that they were all in very good health, whereupon some one at the General's elbow said:—

"How is your *other* family, General?"

"What family?" responded the General, for the moment taking his cigar from his mouth, and holding it between his forefingers.

"Your family in Virginia, General," was the reply.

The General, smiling at this witticism, answered, "Oh! they are always in the best of health."

Some minutes previous, while Grant was standing on the sidewalk surrounded by the police, a bright-looking boy, about ten years of age, slipped between two policemen, and approaching General Grant with extended hand said, "I want to shake hands with you, General." The General took the little fellow's hand and gave it a hearty shake, after which the boy stole out of the enclosure, and with his face beaming with gladness, related the incident to several of his comrades on the opposite corner of the street.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstances of this impromptu ovation, General Grant could not resist the tempting luxuries of "that cigar," of which so much has been said. It was nothing but smoke, smoke, smoke, the stump of one being replaced by a fresh Havana, *ad libitum*. So have we seen him amid the din of battle, when death and desolation was happening on all sides. "That cigar," seemingly, is a part of himself, and without it his existence would be incomplete.

HAD THEM THERE.—All attendants upon places of public amusement, and especially theatres, know how universal is the habit for a portion of the audience to rush pell-mell from the establishment just before the close of the performance. No matter how deeply interesting may be the closing scene of the act, these ill-mannered persons cannot be induced to wait until the fall of the curtain, but climbing over benches, and running down the stairways, by their noise prevent those desirous of sitting the play out, from hearing so much as a single word of the language uttered upon the stage. Many plans have been tried to correct this nuisance, but that adopted by Miss Heron, the actress, only a short time since, was an effective as well as novel one. The play produced on the occasion was one of her own composition, and she, as authoress and actress, rightly deemed herself entitled to more respectful attention. With stately mien she advanced to the front of the stage, and indignantly protested in language something like the following:—"The respectable part of the audience will remain and witness my poor efforts; the rest of the audience may go!" It is well to add that this deserved reprimand proved salutary, for a complete conversion was experienced, and the entire audience resumed their seats until the curtain fell.

POLISHED BOOTS.—It is not a matter of neatness, of personal pride alone, that one should always appear on the streets with his boots or shoes neatly polished. Brightly polished boots are cooler in warm weather, and warmer in cold weather than dull and dusty boots; for in warm weather they reflect the sun, which dusty and dirty boots absorb; and in cold weather the clean boot does not allow the warmth of your foot to radiate freely, whereas the unclean boot does. Clean, bright boots are consequently more comfortable, as well as respectable, both in warm weather and cold. Not only will different substances, as iron and wood, give out heat or take it in, more or less, but the same substance radiates heat more or less actively, as it is bright or dull, rough or smooth. Now, dirty boots are rough as well as dull. They have a surface of many little hills and valleys, so that, in truth, there is more surface for the heat to pass through either way. As a rough surface is a larger surface, more heat from within and without always passes through dull and dirty boots than polished ones.

ABOUT UMBRELLAS.—Though the morning dawned upon us clear and cold, yet, from the occasional clouds flitting across the horizon at the time of writing, it is almost too good news to believe that the rainy weather is altogether over, and therefore a brief paragraph upon the subject of umbrellas will be quite appropriate.

No one cares about being bothered with umbrellas unless there is actual need for their use. While some persons are so fortunate as to be provided with this useful article just in the nick of time, when the rain commences to descend, there are scores of others upon whom, seemingly, the rain *never* falls when they carry umbrellas with them. Now, why cannot the same plan be adopted in this city as across the water—in Paris, for instance—where the shops of tobacconists are agencies for the loan of umbrellas? There any one caught in a shower may procure an umbrella by depositing its value as security, returning it the next day to any tobacconist's shop, an account being kept between them. The price of a day's hire is but six sous. Who will act upon the principle, and confer a boon upon humanity that will never be forgotten?

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society, held last evening at Concert Hall, Bishop Potter in the chair, addresses were delivered by Mr. Tomlinson, the Superintendent at Port Royal, and Mr. Mitchell, the Superintendent for Tennessee and Georgia. In the department of the South, with the headquarters at Port Royal, there are 19,000 colored people. Only 500 rations per month are required to be issued to these, they otherwise supplying themselves. In the Southwest schools and churches are being rapidly erected through the labors of this people.

THE SOLDIER'S VOTE.—The total soldier's vote was received this morning, and stands as follows:—

Lincoln....................4129
McClellan..................2080

Lincoln's Majority.........2049

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee of City Councils have agreed to report in favor of an appropriation of five thousand dollars for furniture for the Municipal Hospital.

The proposition to increase the salaries of the Assistant Engineers of the First and Second Divisions has been indefinitely postponed.

CORONER'S CASES.—This morning an unknown white man was found lying dead on the sidewalk, on Callowhill street, west of Twenty-fifth. The deceased appeared to be about fifty years of age.

An unknown man fell overboard at Pine street wharf, last night, and was drowned.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND BALL OF "LA COTERIE BLANCHE."—We learn that arrangements are now being made to give a magnificent fancy dress hop, to come off early in February, and as the members of *La Coterie Blanche*, an association of gentlemen of taste and experience, have the affair in hand, we feel warranted in predicting that there will be the finest display of fancy dresses ever witnessed in Philadelphia, and that the ball will be a perfect success. It will be remembered that *La Coterie* gave the most elegant fancy dress party last season ever given in our city. They propose this season to eclipse everything of the kind ever given in this country, and to introduce several new features and personation of characters never before attempted. Some of our most fashionable ladies are already preparing their costumes to attend the grand party of *La Coterie Blanche*. No one is to be admitted to the dancing floor except in fancy costume. Tickets admitting to the ball room floor limited to six hundred, and to be sold only by subscription. Each subscriber to have a certain number of audience tickets to present to his friends to witness the great ball of the season.

CANAL BOAT WASHED OVER THE SCHUYLKILL DAM.—This morning the Schuylkill river, owing to the recent heavy rains, was about eighteen inches above its usual height, and flowed with great rapidity over the dam. At an early hour this morning a canal boat broke from its moorings, and was washed down the river, and over the dam. In passing over the boat snapped completely in half, one portion remaining on the dam, while the other rested below. Fortunately no one was on board.

FAIRMOUNT BASIN.—The work of cleansing the Fairmount Basin will be finished in three days. Among the fish found in the basin were a number of gold fish of the rarest color and species. These have been placed on exhibition in the mill-house. During the cleansing of the basin water will be supplied from Corinthian avenue.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the books positively close on Monday next.

As the probabilities are that on the last day there will be a greater demand than can be supplied, it is suggested to those intending to take one or more of the remaining shares that they secure them by mail or otherwise at once. It is expected that when the company gets organized these shares will command a handsome premium.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

A SERIOUS CASE OF MALT-TREATMENT.—The Government, we see, has been swindled out of some two hundred thousand dollars in the way of revenue and income tax, by the New York brewers. But besides their beer they have been *brewin'* for themselves trouble, and we hope Secretary Fessenden will make them *hop* around, teaching them better how to *barrel* up their beer and *stave* off their dues to their country, while many brave and patriotic sons are fighting to their *bier* to support the country. These fellows, with their *beer*, try to defraud it. A suit of "true blue," from Charles Stokes & Co.'s under the Continental, should decorate one, and a suit of half-and-half, such as they wear at Sing-Sing, the other.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We find it to be of signal value that a sewing machine should have a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread, and should make as great a variety of stitches as possible. We also learn that an instrument having the *reversible feed-motion*, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of the seams, and have work run either to the right or left, without turning the fabric, is of very great advantage; and the same may be said of a machine which makes every stitch complete in itself, that is noiseless in its operations, and not liable to get out of order; that is free from objections of springs, cog wheels, and cams, and so constructed as not to oil the dress of the operator; that combines in all stitches the greatest amount of strength, elasticity, and beauty; that performs both the heaviest and finest work with equal facility, without change of tension, break of thread, or skipping stitches; and that, withal, sews the most rapidly, and runs with greatest ease, and is so simple in construction that it can be easily understood. The "Florence" has all these important attributes, and is decidedly the best machine made. The Philadelphia Agency is at No. 630 Chesnut street.

H. STEEL & SON have a fine stock of dry goods to select from; they have been long established in business, and those who want goods in their line would do well to call before making their purchases, at the old-established stand Nos. 713 & 715 N. Tenth street.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.—"A gem;" "A household treasure;" "A perfect beauty;" "Works like a charm;" "The best in the world;" "Would not be without a Florence;" "It makes four stitches with the same ease that others make one." Such are the expressions used by purchasers of a Florence. Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 413 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as

W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHOICE CARAMELS.
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

WE HAVE now upwards of two hundred Oil Companies in this city, representing a capital of $30,000,000. Some of these companies have paid large dividends, and in many cases have doubled and trebled the par value of their shares. The new office No. 133 S. Fourth street, which has been newly furnished, and is the most convenient of access in the city, presents a lively and interesting scene daily.

Different companies do business there, and they have a room expressly for the use of the stockholders. The best companies are there located and all business is done in systematic order. During the past few weeks the stock of one of the companies doing business there, the Curtin Oil Company, has increased almost double, being now quoted the highest upon our oil stock boards. The St. Nicholas Oil Company's stock is also going up rapidly; they have a capital of $2,000,000, and the officers have superior business qualifications. The President of these companies visits the wells, and gives his personal attention to all the details connected with the interests of the stockholders. Hence the rapid advance of the shares of the St. Nicholas and Curtin stock.

Vast fortunes have been made in these investments and no stock pays such large dividends, as the demand for oil is constantly increasing. He exports trade alone amounts to several millions of dollars yearly. Those who have capital to invest should immediately visit the office, No. 133 S. Fourth street.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet Organs to be had only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house.
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE HAVE before us the map and plan of the new National Oil Refining Company. The site of this Company's building is situated on Diamond creek, near the Norristown Railroad, and when completed will be of vast importance to the petroleum trade.

The facilities which this Company will have when they are in active operation will enable them to refine fifteen hundred barrels of oil per week. This is what has long been needed, as the oil produced by the different oil companies has accumulated beyond the facilities at present afforded for refining it.

We can, therefore, commend this project as one of great importance to the oil trade and to the interest of the commercial community generally, as we export large quantities of petroleum.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are prized highly by all who use them. Careful study and experience have made them what they are acknowledged in foreign countries as well as at home, the only valuable preparation for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing the hair. Those who use them have no grey hair or bald spots. Every Druggist sells them.

PHOTOGRAPHS executed in splendid manner and in styles to suit all tastes. B. F. Reimer's Ivorytypes, Cartes de Visite, and life-size Photographs in oil, No. 624 Arch street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, November 22. }

Gold is active this morning, and prices have advanced 5@6 per cent. since last evening, opening at 223½; advanced, and sold at 228¾ at 10¾ o'clock; fell off, and sold at 227¼ at 11; 225½ at 12; rallied and sold at 226¾ at 12¼ P. M.

The Stock Market is inactive, but prices are steady. Government bonds continue firm and prices are rather better, with sales of 5-20s at 104½@104¾, coupons off, which is an advance; and new 7-30s at 99⅛; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 110¾@111.

New City 6s are selling at 101¼.

In Railroad shares there is rather more doing, and prices have an upward tendency, with sales of Reading to notice at 69¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 67¼@67½, an advance of ½; Northern Central Railroad at 57; Little Schuylkill at 45⅞@46; Chester Valley Railroad bonds at 40; North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds at 100; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 81¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, an advance of ½; 152 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 50½ for Philadelphia and Germantown; 32 for Elmira common, 51 for preferred; 16 for Catawissa common, 39 for preferred; and 64 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

There is little or nothing doing in Passenger Railroad shares. 55 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 26½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34½ for Spruce and Pine; 68½ for West Philadelphia, which is an advance; and 15 for Arch street; 70 was asked for Second and Third; 49 for Tenth and Eleventh; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 28½ for Green and Coates.

Canal shares continue dull at about former rates. 83 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 39 for preferred; 75¼ for Lehigh Valley; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 130 for Morris Canal preferred.

Bank shares continue very firm, and prices are rather better, with sales of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 31, which is an advance of ½; and City Bank at 57, an advance of 1; 176 was bid for North America, an advance of 3; 159½ for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59½ for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; 88 for Kensington, an advance of 2; and 50 for Girard.

Coal Oil shares are steady, with sales of Oil Creek at 8⅝, an advance of ¼; McClintock at 5⅝; McElheny at 5⅞; and Cherry Run at 30, an advance of 5.

There is very little demand for money, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent. per annum; prime paper is scarce and quoted at 7½@9 per cent.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the unexpected advance in the stock of the Clinton Coal and Iron Company, which for a long period was inactive. Indeed the rise has been so sudden, that holders of the stock have ignorantly disposed of it at less figures than it would command at the Board.

The reason given by those who have a knowledge of the subject, is the discovery of unmistakable oil indications upon the territory owned by the company, which embraces about thirteen thousand acres. Within a few days a lease has been entered into by responsible and wealthy operators for the oil privileges of one thousand acres under an ample rental and royalty.

The lessees will immediately commence the work of sinking wells and developing the oil production. Notwithstanding the indisposition of those connected with the Company to furnish details of the matter, we feel it our duty to put the holders of the stock on their guard against a ruinous sacrifice of it on the eve of so important a development.

The lessees are sanguine of the existence of large veins of oil beneath the enormous wealth of coal and iron already found on the lands of this Company.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 22.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 1/4 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh	Reading R.....	68¾	1000 sh	Excelsior Oil..	1⅝
500 sh	do.......	69	100 sh	do	1⅝
300 sh	do.......	69¼	200 sh	do	1⅝
300 sh	do.......	69⅛	600 sh	do.	1⅝
100 sh	do......b10	69⅜	200 sh	Corn Planter..	7⅝
100 sh	do	69⅛	600 sh	do.......	7⅝
100 sh	do.......c	69	100 sh	TarrHomestead	6⅝
1300 sh	Walnut Island.	2¾	300 sh	Monocacy ..b30	10⅛
2700 sh	do.......	3	30 sh	Cherry Run .b5	27¾
200 sh	do.......	3⅛	3500 sh	do.......	25
100 sh	do.......	3 44	200 sh	Clinton Coal...	1⅜
400 sh	do.......	3⅛	100 sh	El Dorado	2⅝
200 sh	do.......	2¾	500 sh	St. Nicholas...	4⅝
100 sh	do.......	2¾	100 sh	Etna Oil	3⅛
200 sh	do.......	3 44	100 sh	Oil Creek	8⅝
400 sh	do.......	3⅛	200 sh	Bruner	2⅝
50 sh	Hibberd.......	3⅝	400 sh	do.......	2⅜
200 sh	do.......	3⅝	700 sh	Organic Oil...	1⅞
300 sh	Germania	1⅞			

FIRST BOARD.

$3400	U S 5-20s.......	104¾	175 sh	Oil Creek.....	8⅝
$900	do	104⅝	300 sh	McClintock.....	5⅝
$1000	do	104¼	100 sh	McElheny ..b5	5⅞
$1000	U S 7·30s....new	99⅛	100 sh	N. Central	57
$6000	City 6s, new.....	101¼	200 sh	Reading R ...b5	69¾
$1000	C & A mort 6s.....	100	100 sh	do.......s30	69
$4000	Reading bds 70...	102	9 sh	Penna RR.....	67¾
$500	N Pa. 6s.......	100	100 sh	Lit Sch R.....	45⅞
$1000	Ches Val bds.....	40	50 sh	do.......b30	46
25 sh	Manuf & Mech.	31	300 sh	Cherry Run.....	30
26 sh	City Bank.....	57	12 sh	Lehigh Valley..	81¾
100 sh	Big Mount.....	5⅝	200 sh	Phil. & Erie.....	31
100 sh	do.......s30	5⅝	100 sh	do.......	31½

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	223	12 M.	225½
11 A. M.	227¼	1 P. M.	226¾

Market strong and active.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	226	228
American Silver, ¼'s and ½'s	216	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	211	..
Spanish Quarters	211	..
Penn. Currency	⅛ dis.	⅛ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7½	7¾	Densmore	7⅝	7⅞
Big Mountain Coal	6	6½	Dalzell Oil	9	9⅜
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	12	13	McElheny	..	5⅞
Green Mt. Coal	4½	5	Roberts Oil	2⅝	3
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	1¼	Olmstead	2⅝	3
Clinton Coal	..	1½	Noble&Delamater.	9	9⅜
Butler Coal	10	13	Hibbard	..	3⅝
Diamond Coal	..	20	Story Farm	2·81	2⅝
Swatara	..	10	Bruner	..	2⅞
Penn Mining	20	25	Petroleum Centre.	..	4
Excelsior Oil	..	1⅝	Egbert	4⅝	4⅝
Big Tank	2½	3	Hoge Island	..	1⅝
Continental	..	3⅝	Allegheny River	1⅛	1⅜
Farrel	..	2	Curtin	14⅝	15⅝
Oil Creek	..	8⅝	Phila & Oil Creek	1⅝	1⅞
Maple Shade Oil	31	40	Bull Creek	4⅛	4⅜
McClintock Oil	..	5⅞	Germania	..	1⅞
Pennsylvania Pet.	1	..	Corn Planter	..	7⅝
Perry Oil	3⅝	4	Rock Oil	4⅜	5
Mineral Oil	2 94	3	Tarr Farm	2⅝	2¾
Keystone Oil	1⅜	2½	Globe Farm	1⅝	..
Union Petroleum	2⅜	2·31	Sch. Oil Co.	2⅝	2⅝
Beacon Oil	1⅛	1¾	Walnut Island	..	3⅛
Seneca Oil	4⅝	5	Cherry Run	..	30
Organic Oil	..	1⅞	St. Nicholas	..	4⅝
Howe's Eddy Oil	..	1⅝	Etna Mining	..	3⅛
Irving Oil	6	..	Eldorado	..	2⅝
Pope Farm Oil	¾	1⅜			

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Flour dull and heavy. Grain scarce at steady prices. Whisky steady at $1.70. Groceries firm.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Flour has advanced 15c.; sales of 10,000 bbls. at $9·50@10·10 for State, $11@12 for Ohio, and $10·50@15 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales of 7000 bushels at $1·45 for amber Michigan. Corn advanced 1@2c.; sales unimportant. Beef firm. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 bbls. at $36 50@39. Lard firm. Whisky firm.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. Gibson, Bowen, New York, W. J. Taylor & Co.
Ship Underwriter, ———, Fort Barancas, P. Wright & Son.
Barque Union, Wilmer, New Orleans, Workman & Co.
Barque Pawnee, Williams, New Orleans, H. Simons.
Brig L. Myers, Smith, do. do.
Brig Prince Alfred, Higgins, Porto Rico, J. Mason & Co.
Brig Concord, Smith, Beaufort, Workman & Co.
Schr J. Kinsley, Lake, Alexandria, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Magnolia, Chase, Beaufort, Crowell & Collins.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Carthagena, Kelly, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr Heroine, Champlin, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Wyoming, Burton—[illegible] tons lump rock salt 50 tcs beef A Kerr & Bro; 17 [illegible] Yarnall & Trimble; 1 hhd [illegible] Warner, Mickey & [illegible] seeds D Landreth & Son; 1 case [illegible] Eberman; 99 pkgs Merrill; 71 crates earthenware [illegible] tons Glauber salts do Stirk & Hoar; 2000 sacks salt [illegible] casks soda ash 37 pkgs iron Brown, Shipley & Co; 91 casks [illegible] earthenware order.

Evening Telegraph
A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.
OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.
Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

Before the election the Democratic papers endeavored to frighten voters into their ranks by asserting that if Mr. LINCOLN was re-elected there would be another draft. This was a great bugaboo with them, and they hoped to gain thousands of votes to MCCLELLAN by promulgating the assertion. We do not recollect that it was thought worthy of denial by the Republican press, for if the draft became necessary it would certainly have to be made; but the fact that the Democrats urged this as an argument against Mr. LINCOLN went to prove that in case MCCLELLAN was chosen President there would be no more need of men; in other words, he would end the war just as the Rebels desired—by an acknowledgment of their independence.

Now the people of the free States, by an immense majority, have sustained Mr. LINCOLN's Administration. They exhibit a determination to put down the Rebellion. The sign is unmistakable. It is the established resolve, carefully made, to end this war by bringing the Rebels to submission to the National Government. To carry out such a determination, it becomes the North and West to keep up recruiting. Notwithstanding the President's last call for troops may be filled, or nearly so, there should be no relaxing of our efforts to raise and furnish men to fill the vacancies in our ranks caused by the casualties of war. Unless this is done, every day will, from battle and disease, see our armies weakened. There ought to be a continual accession of recruits to all the armies now in the field. If this was kept up there would never be any occasion for a draft.

We are on the eve of a great and terrible campaign. It is hoped that it may result in victory to our arms. It may be a decisive one; it may close the strife; but the next conflict may only obtain a certain result, which it shall require other efforts to render conclusive. Let us, now that we have shown our unalterable resolution to conquer the Rebels, use every means to furnish the Government with men ready at hand, without waiting for a new call. Let our recruiting stations remain open; let bounties be offered; and let our citizens lend their aid to the good cause.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER!"

The experiences of the last four years have taught the American people never to be elated by victory nor cast down by defeat. When, at the commencement of the contest, the fatal battle of Bull Run occurred, the whole North was thrown almost into utter despair; to-day a dozen Bull Runs could not terrify the loyal heart—they would only arouse it to greater exertion. They might sadden, but they would not dishearten; they might cause loyal tears, but not a waver in the determination to crush the Rebellion at all hazards.

But we need not anticipate any more Bull Runs, nor Ball's Bluffs, nor Big Bethels. The day of defeat, thank God! we believe, is past. The epoch of victory is now to begin, and ere long the sun of freedom will shine upon a land baptized indeed in blood, but yet rejuvenated by this very bloody baptism.

The glorious news from SHERMAN (for the Richmond papers by their terror cause us joy) and the reliable intelligence of the most cheering nature from GRANT the irresistible and SHERIDAN the conquering, all mark a new era in the progress of the strife. We have now a trio of able, cautious, and fortune-favored generals, and beneath their command, and following the old flag, victory will hereafter perch upon our banners. A few more blows, sharp, short, and decisive, and we may disband our armies, and the long-absent veterans be again received to the arms of loved ones who have so much missed them. The Rebels acknowledge that they have "robbed the cradle and the grave," and the army once scattered, to reorganize another will be impossible. Ere long the South will be covered with flying traitors and followed by triumphant Americans. Wherever they make a stand there will the Unionists rally.

But let us once turn the scale, and every power of nature will conspire to cause the destruction of the Government whose corner-stone was slavery. The slaves will possess the lands of their oppressors; the poor whites—the conscripts—will desert, and in turn be victors over the autocrats who lead them like sheep to the slaughter, and the executives and Rebel senators and generals of to-day will call upon the mountains and rocks to cover them and hide them from the vengeance of an outraged humanity.

One more effort of loyal men and the strife will be forever ended. You have the hydra of Rebellion by the throat, the Python is within your power; you only have to imitate Apollo, and by one decided blow to sever the serpent's head.

It may struggle, it may writhe, it may like Proteus assume a thousand forms, it may be fire, or words, or lions or lambs, it may be anti-slavery or pro-slavery, determined or repentant, mind it not! like Aristæus hold firmly on to the chains by which you have encircled it, never relax, never be moved by its tears or terrified by its anger, and in a short time it will assume its own form, and on its knees pray for mercy and sue for pardon.

If it attempts to escape through its devices, if it threatens foreign intervention, like the soldiers in *Faust*, when attacked by "Mephistopheles," hold up the cross, shout Freedom, Freedom! Union, Union! and it will succumb. Then we will have a peace worth all the blood, and treasure, and tears, which it has cost the nation. A peace with true union, with love, with liberty. Not the Democratic peace, one sued for by loyal men of traitors, who would at the first opportunity rise again and cause another war, but a long, a happy, and great, good, and righteous peace, and one to which we may point with pride to our grandchildren, and say when asked the cause of the war of 1861 and its result, "It was caused by the ambition of slavery, and resulted in the triumph of Union, Liberty, and Law."

THE GREAT WEST.

Nature has been very impartial in the distribution of her favors. Over every land she scatters her blessings with perfect equality. The tropics, afflicted with miasmatic diseases and fatal serpents, is blessed with a salubrity of temperature and a fertility of soil which act as a compensation for fevers and scorpions. The sterile soil of the frigid zone is compensated for by the vast shoals of fish which annually resort to its unpropitious shores. The barren rock-covered counties of the western portion of our State counterbalance, by their oil and mineral wealth, the fertile fields of Chester and Montgomery. But upon some sections Nature has been more than lavish. Fertility of soil, healthiness of climate, and richness of mineral stores we occasionally find combined, and when thus united they form a site where men love to congregate.

The western part of our country is thus particularly blessed. Arizona is thus favored above all the mighty prairies of the land of the setting sun. Rich in silver, productive in soil, and salubrious in climate, the attraction it exerts is felt even in the highly civilized capitals of the old world. From the huts of the German peasant, from the hovels of the Russian serf, from the ice-built dens of the Norwegian, and from the manufacturing towns of old England, come their inhabitants to try their fortunes in the El Dorado of the Western World.

The history of Arizona is interesting. As early as 1687 the Jesuit priests, led by the desire for the conversion of the benighted Indians, and also with a longing for the "filthy lucre" which was so thickly scattered through the mountain gorges of the unexplored West, settled the land now known as Arizona, the silver bearing.

In 1757 the Jesuits presented a map of their towns to the King of Spain, and we find by reference that more than forty towns and villages were laid down on that chart. Many of these were of considerable size. The Indians, however, after suffering a long series of brutal oppressions, rose, and joining with the tribes who had never been subdued, drove out or massacred their oppressors. A superior civilization disappeared before their devastating career, and to-day a few almost obliterated ruins alone attest the site where once the enterprising European worked and died. But civilized man will risk his life for the hope of gain, and again are the fertile prairies of Arizona peopled with a race never to be ejected from their homes. Its population has so largely increased as to render a territorial organization necessary, and we doubt not that ere long we shall see a silver star appear in the constellation on the American banner.

We would say a word to the native-born emigrant who intends to leave his Eastern home to seek a fortune in the distant West. If he can live with any approach to comfort in his birthplace we advise him, by all means, to do so. To go amid the wilds of barbarism is no action for him. He will look back and pine after his old home. If he goes expecting to pick up gold without exertion he will fail. Toil, energy, and indefatigable perseverance are the only guarantees of success, whether he labor in the crowded marts of the Atlantic cities, or plod his way amid the primeval forests of an uncivilized country.

If, however, with a determination to better his condition, and a mental and physical constitution capable of undergoing fatigue, he starts on his long journey, he will return a richer though rougher man. He has the well wishes of all he meets on his outward route. Society always helps the man who it sees determined to succeed whether she aids or discountenances his efforts. The world assists the man who helps himself. To such the West opens a vast field for success, and he will certainly come out of the fight the victor.

The rapid increase of our number of States astonishes Europe. The immense gain in our western country is, wonderful to say, accomplished without any loss in the old settled States. In every State has an increase been visible. Vermont has the least, and Massachusetts the greatest, in proportion to size, since 1850. The smallest gains are in the Cotton States. But the census of 1870 will tell another tale. The enterprise of the North, which will be thrown into the sluggish tide of Southern society, will more than compensate for the loss of the tens of thousands of her sons. The foreign emigrant will seek the free and balmy South in preference to proceeding to the far-off West, where civilization is in its infancy. While the West will slightly lose in her gain for the next decade, the whole country will be more benefited, as her hitherto slighted portion will increase with the most flourishing of all her members.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMENCLATURE.

It is amusing and curious to examine into the various Christian names of our Congressional Representatives. Congress is aristocratic and scriptural in its selection of cognomens. The race of BROWNS disappeared from its rolls when the States of Mississippi and Georgia went out, carrying their BROWNS with them. Georgia's BROWN has since come to grief. The extensive family of JONES has not been possessed of a Representative since the famous OWEN, of Lehigh, was defeated. MORGAN JONES, a Democrat, is elected for it. The last THOMSON concluded his political career with the conclusion of the "Great Defunct," and his Cabinet. The places of these ancient and extensive families have been filled with a new race. Three, and probably four HUBBARDS grace their name with honorable. The name of WASHBURNE has been for years familiar to Congressional Clerks, but to-day it is reduced to two, ELIHU BURRITT and WILLIAM B., of Illinois and Massachusetts respectively.

The race of RICE has two members, both from New England. The Dutch name of VAN HORN has two representatives. Pennsylvania and Iowa each have a WILSON in their delegation.

To descend to the Christian names, we find proofs that America is a Scripture-loving nation. The Johns, James, Williams, and Roberts are numerous, but peculiar cognomens still abound.

Wisconsin sends to the capital an Amasa, Ithamar, and Philetus, a trio of great worth. New York presents the nation with Tunis, Orlando, Calvin, Demas, Ahimadad, Giles, Boswell, and Burt.

Illinois and Indiana together "raise their Ebenezers" to the National Legislature. Pennsylvania displays her good solid Quaker breeding by not making herself ridiculous by any more eccentric name than ADAM, with the exception of Judge MERCUR, who boasts the cognomen of the "Hero of Troy"—Ulysses. Indiana, with her loyal delegation, possesses a Copperhead MICHAEL, while the religion of the Union party is declared through their representative GODLOVE S. ORTH.

But we will not pursue the subject further; it is amusing, but not instructive. To any who feels an interest in the subject, we recommend the perusal of the roll of the House, which we publish elsewhere.

ANOTHER BREACH OF SOUTHERN HONOR.

The hearts of thousands of our citizens at home have been rejoiced by the intelligence of the intended exchange of prisoners, to be accomplished at or near Savannah. It is painful to be obliged to dash their hopes to the ground, but the perfidy of the chivalric South has again afforded us an example of the sense of honor which is held by the chivalry. Bad blood will, however, display itself; and the first families are principally descendants of the convicts of the seventeenth century, who were transported for various crimes, among which was, doubtless, perjury. This ancient eccentricity has been again displayed by the convicts' descendants. After agreeing to exchange all the prisoners, and after having allured the United States Government to transport them, over three thousand Rebel prisoners were sent down, with several more thousand prepared to follow. When, upon arriving there, the Confederate authorities refused to fulfil their part of the agreement, and after the expense and trouble of forwarding the troops, we were informed that the Rebel authorities had countermanded the order. All the prisoners were returned, and our own brave captive boys remanded to their dungeons.

The whole sense of honor in our country cries out against falsity; and in future the Government will examine into the propositions which come from the Rebel Government, and act as experience teaches.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Our city was highly honored this morning by the arrival of Lieutenant-General GRANT, the victor of Vicksburg. He was quietly walking Chesnut street *incognito*, when a soldier recognized him, and the immediate excitement his name created testifies how deeply he is seated in the hearts of our citizens. As soon as his presence is generally known he will have a reception worthy of his high position and distinguished reputation.

Mrs. Henry Wood as a Novelist.

Mrs. Henry Wood is one of those writers whose genius has exerted a wide-spread influence through the medium of works of the imagination; and this, too, in a true womanly way, inspiring a healthy tone of sentiment, conveying deep moral lessons with a winning earnestness and sincerity far more effective than the studied, artificial sermonizing of some experienced male writers. It is pleasant to contemplate the works of such a genuine woman, all heart, and therefore irresistibly communicating the best of advice to those who most require counsel, and never wearying them by elaborate disquisitions on the evils and follies of humanity, but convincing them, and effectually reaching their better nature, without once inspiring them with disgust, or goading them to indifference.

Such a woman is Mrs. Wood. Without the genius of Charlotte Bronte, she appeals no less powerfully to the heart. In all her writings there is a spirit of deep religious earnestness (too frank and sincere to be degraded into cant), that irrepressibly excites one's sympathy and confidence, and impels you to accept her counsel as coming from a woman of experience, "at peace with all mankind," and inspired to write, not for the mere love of fame, or for ambition's sake, but for the good of her fellow-creatures.

There is a straightforward simplicity and directness about Mrs. Wood that command respect. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the productions of this authoress, that the story is told in a plain, natural way, so as fully to sustain the impression that though "passing strange," the narrative is nevertheless truthful. As a natural consequence, the novelist's purpose is subserved, and something besides the simple momentary gratification is the result of reading any of her works.

She is a writer of surprising industry. For the past few years, the novels emanating from the same well-directed pen have succeeded each other at remarkably brief intervals. In this country, as well as in Great Britain, they are eagerly sought for and read. "The Earl's Heirs; or, Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "The Mystery," "The Lost Bank Note," "The Channings," "Verner's Pride," "Squire Trevlyn's Heir; or, Trevlyn's Hold," "The Haunted Tower," "Foggy Night at Offord," "The Runaway Match," "A Life's Secret," "The Castle's Heir," "Shadow of Ashlydyat," "William Allair," all issued by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, her American publishers, have followed one another in such rapid succession that one may well pause in admiration of the fecundity and usefulness of thought manifested by an authoress whose reputation is comparatively of recent growth.

Mrs. Wood is a prolific writer, and yet her more recent novels bear no evidence of decay in her power of attracting and maintaining the interest of her readers. "Oswald Cray," for example, must be regarded as among her very best productions. It is a domestic tale, full of incident, illustrating many wholesome truths, skilfully depicting the imperfections of human nature, and is infused with all the matchless ingenuity of plot and vividness of delineation which made her previous productions so eagerly sought for and rapturously approved.

Every thoroughly good novel is a complete life-drama. "East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, has furnished the material for the construction of a play which takes rank among the most popular on the modern stage. "Oswald Cray," the latest effort of that celebrated authoress, realizes as great a distinction. In the first part of the book the death of Lady Oswald, from an over-dose of chloroform, her funeral, and the reading of her will, bring all the principal performers on the stage. Look to "Oswald Cray," and follow the dramatic development of the story in which Mrs. Henry Wood exhibits a faculty of sustaining interest unsurpassed by any rival in the domain of contemporary fiction. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1·50 in paper, or $2·00 in cloth.

MARRIED.

HEYDRICK—COOK.—On the 10th instant, by Rev. J. M. Kinson, Mr. WM. W. HEYDRICK to Miss ANNA S. COOK, all of this city.

McWILLIAMS—GARRIGUES.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. Robert J. Carson, Mr. NAPOLEON B. McWILLIAMS to Miss SARAH A. GARRIGUES, all of this city.

RICHARDSON—STROCK.—On the 27th of March, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Vanzant, Mr. JOS. D. RICHARDSON, of Beverly, N. J., to Miss AMELIA STROCK, of Camden, N. J.

THOMAS—McDOWELL.—On Thursday evening, November 17th, 1864, by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. DAVID R. THOMAS, of New York, to Miss LIZZIE S. McDOWELL, of Frankford.

DIED.

BAIRD.—In Reading, Pa., on Thursday, November 17th, in the 7th year of her age, MARTHA BUTTER, youngest and only surviving child of Samuel and Rebecca Baird, formerly of Stowe, Montgomery county, Pa.

BOOZ.—On Sunday, November 13, in Asylum U. S. A. General Hospital, Knoxville, Tennessee, from hospital gangrene, THOMAS S. BOOZ, of Company A, Anderson Cavalry, in the 25th year of his age.

BOWMAN.—On the 19th instant, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, JONATHAN BOWMAN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Protection Lodge, No. 243, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mona [illegible] road, near the Lancaster pike, Haddington, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Wednesday next, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVIS.—On the evening of the 18th instant, from a disease contracted in camp, WILLIAM D. DAVIS, of Company A, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his step-father, Thomas Starker, Bushelton, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday morning, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock.

FIELD.—On Monday morning, 21st instant, ISABELLA, infant daughter of Thomas and Emeline E. Field, aged 2 months and 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, N. W. corner of Sixth and Thompson streets, on Wednesday afternoon, 23d instant, at 2 o'clock.

FOSTER.—On the 20th instant, MARY [illegible] FOSTER, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 136 N. Ninth street, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on Sabbath morning, 20th instant, [illegible] MOORE, daughter of John B. Moore.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from [illegible] No. 112 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On the 19th instant, from wounds received at Cedar Creek, near Winchester, Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, Commissary Sergeant of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Beverly, N. J., on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock.

SHUBERT.—On the 11th inst., in New Haven, Conn., ANNA ELIZABETH, only daughter of William A. and Hannah Shubert, aged 21 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

STEHR.—On the 20th instant, after a lingering illness, of cancer in the breast, Mrs. JOHANNA STEHR, in the 56th year of her age, widow of the late Wenzel Stehr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, from her son's residence, Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, South Camden, N. J. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—On the 20th inst., Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Richmond Lodge, No. 230, A. Y. M., also Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Lehigh street, between Coral and Amber, Nineteenth Ward, on Wednesday, the 23d, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Choice Old Government
JAVA COFFEE,
ROASTED FRESH
EVERY MORNING,
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 512 CHESNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.
Over 150 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

WANTS.

DWELLING WANTED.—A NEAT Dwelling, containing four rooms, in a good neighborhood, within a half-hour's walk from the State House, is desired by a responsible young man with a small family. Rent not to exceed $175 per annum. A bonus of $10, or one month's rent, will be given to the person securing a suitable dwelling for the advertiser. Address "Dwelling," at this office. 11-21-6t

CARPENTERS WANTED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Nos. 531, 536, 538 Fourteenth Street,
Near New York Avenue,
WASHINGTON, September 23, 1864.

Wanted immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $70 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.
JOHN A. ELISON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
11-1 Department of Washington.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY CONVENIENT four-story brick Dwelling, with three-story double back dwellings, No. 125 North Twentieth street, opposite St. Clement's Church. Immediate possession given. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
11-21-2t* No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THIRTY YEARS AGO I was in the last stages of pulmonary consumption and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night-sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown fleshy.

On my recovery people would send for me, from far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. This induced me to make professional visits in the large cities, and for the last twenty years I have had constant practice examining lungs with my respirometer, from three to five hundred weekly, so the public can judge of my opportunities for becoming familiar with lung diseases; and also the consumptive wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a hearty man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night-sweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive power, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there, and decay more and more, until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified: it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic in itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause and it will stop of itself. The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant: no bad effects left like when using Bourbon whisky, which seems to build up for a short time. Dropsy sets in and the patient dies suddenly. Whisky destroys the coating of the stomach—digestion partially ceases, and the blood turns into water, and dropsy is the result.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is distilled from seaweed, the properties of which tend to loosen the mucus or slime that loads the stomach, and the Mandrake Pills carry it off. The Seaweed Tonic is used by many as bitters. Where a patient is feeble its stimulating properties are sufficient to relieve that all-gone feeling that dyspeptics are often troubled with. It is as pleasant as wine, and perfectly harmless. A wine-glass full of it will digest a hearty dinner. A little taken before breakfast is good for the stomach, though cases out of ten, patients say that it restores the appetite so that they are afraid of eating too much.

The Mandrake Pills are used in all families whenever purgatives are required, with great satisfaction. They act gently, and the stools show what they do. Calomel can do no more.

After taking the good ones, persons in some cases have begun to [illegible] the body, [illegible], the stomach is beginning to digest, better blood is making, and the disease is working out. [illegible] medicine to do this.

Instead of this course the consumptive [illegible] the cough, night-sweats, and to break up [illegible] chills. All these [illegible] destroy the tone of the stomach.

A cough is an effort of nature, and to stop it increases the disease in the lungs. Who ever heard of persons [illegible] cured of consumption by trying to stop the cough. New blood made by the stomach is the only remedy to heal them. After the blood is made it goes somewhere; it takes its course through the system, and disease works out, and so on until after meal will supply the whole body with new blood, and the diseased matter in the lungs is worked out [illegible].

[illegible]

Many persons of late years are subject to what is called Cancer and Ulcerated Sore Throat. [illegible] the Mandrake Pills [illegible] 11-21-3t

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,
DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,
Nos. 1038 and 1040 MARKET STREET.
Custom work made to order. 11-22-thstu3m

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. FULLINGTON'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. The reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Reflectors furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-1-1m No. 107 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES. No. 723
AT THE MANUFACTURERS' KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS. LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
Lessee and Manager..........JOHN T. FORD,
(Also, of the Holliday-st. Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Va. Theatre.)
Stage Manager..........JOHN B. WRIGHT.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
Of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
In his grandly impressive personation of
CORIOLANUS.
Witnessed last night by
A MEMORABLY VAST AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCE,
Including very many of
THE LEADING MINDS OF OUR CITY,
And enthusiastically applauded as
A GREAT MASTERPIECE OF ART.
TUESDAY EVENING, November 22, 1864,
SECOND PERFORMANCE IN PHILADELPHIA
Of Shakespeare's Powerful Roman Tragedy
"CORIOLANUS."
Caius Marcius..........Mr. E. FORREST
Afterwards CORIOLANUS.
Supported by
MADAME PONISI,
MISS ALICE GRAY,
MR. J. McCULLOUGH,
AND
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY.
This great Play is presented in a style of unexampled completeness, with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
MR. FORREST APPEARS EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No Performance on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
The next performance of CORIOLANUS will be on THURSDAY EVENING.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.
PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
of Boucicault's Great Sensational Romance, in five acts, of
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
OR, UNDER THE SNOW.
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
was received by
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
from the Fashionable Audience in attendance last evening. The Novel Mechanical Effects, and most especially
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
was the theme of wonder and delight. The
Beautiful Costumes, Beautiful Costumes,
Beautiful Costumes, Beautiful Costumes,
Superb Music, Superb Music,
Superb Music, Superb Music,
Charming Songs, Charming Songs,
Charming Songs, Charming Songs,
and the
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
all received the warmest commendation from the audience.
Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Three Days in Advance.
Three Days in Advance. 11-22 6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
AND
YANKEE COURTSHIP.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN BOTH PIECES.
GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The able and gifted young artist,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
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will appear as
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Tayleure's moral play,
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Seats may be secured six days in advance. 11-21
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864,
At half-past three o'clock,
SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.
PROGRAMME.
Grand Trio in D Minor, Op. 49..........Mendelssohn
Quartette, No. 1, in G..........Mozart
Violin Solo, Concerto in E Minor..........Rode
Quintette, Op. 4, in E Flat..........Beethoven
Subscription list for the season of Twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for public or private performances, in or out of town, can be made for the services of the Club. Proprietors of Schools can make special subscription terms. 11-18-4t
Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK.
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-16

FIRST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
MR. DE CORDOVA
Will give his great Lecture on
Courtship and Marriage,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24,
(THANKSGIVING NIGHT),
AT
CONCERT HALL.
TICKETS 50 CENTS, or THREE FOR $1 00.
For sale at Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, Ashmead & Evans', and at Concert Hall, three days in advance. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 11-15

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
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Besides the celebrated SHERWOOD FAMILY, and the remainder of the popular artist Troupe, there will appear, for the first time, on THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, Professor HUTCHINSON and his CELEBRATED TRAINED DOGS. Also, Messrs. G. H. HUTCHINSON and JOHN H. MURRAY, wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats, and also Mr. WM. KENNEDY, a very popular versatile Clown.
It will be a week of splendid entertainments, unparalleled in the history of the circus in America.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and extra performances on THANKSGIVING DAY.
Prices remain the same. First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Commence 7¼ every evening; 2 afternoons.

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A guarantee of permanence, the entertainment the best, and this to be the Temple of Minstrelsy.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence quarter before 8.
CARDS OF ADMISSION,
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Orchestra..........50 cents
Private Boxes, Dress Circle..........$5
Private Boxes, Family Circle..........$4 and $3
The Box Office will be open from 9 to 2 o'clock, for the sale of Secured Seats, and the Disposal of Private Boxes.

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICATE No. 183, dated April 22, 1864, for 100 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company, to
11-22-mfsw* WILLIAM HART CARR.

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11-22 GEORGE PLOWMAN.

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AN ENTIRE NEW NOVEL,
By Mrs. Henry Wood.

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OSWALD CRAY, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof-sheets, purchased by us from Mrs. Henry Wood at an expense of over Three Thousand Dollars, and is published this day and for sale by all Booksellers in the United States, being issued here eight weeks in advance of the completion of its publication in Europe. It is complete in one large octavo volume.

Read the following notice of it from the Editorial columns of the Philadelphia "Press," written by R. Shelton Mackenzie, Esq., after reading an advance copy of it:—

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW NOVEL.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published Mrs. Wood's latest novel, some weeks in advance of its appearance in England. It is entitled "OSWALD CRAY," and is strictly a tale of English society in the present day; the action closes, indeed, so recently as the autumn of 1862. The principal part of the locality is in the rural part of England, probably, as far as the description enables us to judge, in the old town of Shrewsbury. Then the scene shifts to London; after that it is partly transferred to Honfleur, in Normandy, and finally closes where it began, in the quaint old country town. The hero is a civil engineer—one of those model men who appear to flourish in fiction only. His half brother, Mark Cray, whose speculations in a joint stock mining company raise him to luxury and bring him down to poverty, is a character drawn with a bold and true pencil. There are, also, an excellent Dr. Davenal and his family, including a dear sister, whose infirmity makes her blunder amusingly, and a couple of terrible schoolboys. Of course, there is a villain—one Neal, a serving man and a schemer, with several other *dramatis personæ*. There is some hidden crime, too, and a great deal of mystery, cleared up at the proper moment; that is, precisely when Mrs. Wood chooses to lift the veil. In no previous fiction of hers—not even in "East Lynne"—is the interest so completely kept up; it never flags, and there is no making a plausible guess at the secrets to which the author has the key. The part wherein the workings of a joint-stock company are developed, shows great knowledge of business. Upon the whole, "Oswald Cray" is one of the best novels we have read for some time. It is its fair author's best production. It is remarkably well printed, in large type, and on fine paper, and will undoubtedly have a very large sale.

Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

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Oswald Cray	$1 50	The Castle's Heir	$1·50
Squire Trevlyn's Heir; or Trevlyn's Hold	1 50	Verner's Pride	1 50
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The Haunted Tower	50	The Lawyer's Secret	25
Foggy Night at Offord	25	William Allair	25

Copies of any of the above, or any other books, will be sent free of postage on receipt of retail price, per first mail.

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This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 103 S. SECOND Street.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.,
"NEW YORK INDEPENDENT,"
CONCERT HALL, November 29.
"The State of the Country." It

THE TWENTY-FOURTH UNION League Meeting will be held on THANKSGIVING DAY, in the Union M. E. Church, FOURTH Street, below Arch, at 5 o'clock P. M.
Christians of all denominations are cordially invited to be present. The exercises will be conducted by Ministers of the various Evangelical Churches of this city.
REV. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D.,
E. J. YARD,
SAMUEL CHUBB,
THOMAS T. MASON.
Committee.
11-22-2t*

OFFICE
OF THE
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.
Philadelphia, November 22, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF
FIVE PER CENT.,
Being TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared by the Board of Managers,
PAYABLE ON AND AFTER
TUESDAY, THE 29th INSTANT,
CLEAR OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES.
EDWIN WALTER,
11-22-6t TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE LANCASTER OIL Company, No. 25 S. THIRD Street, second story.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lancaster Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, November 23, at 2 o'clock.
11-22-2t JOHN C. McCLINTOCK, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE,
NOVEMBER 22, 1864.
THURSDAY, the 24th instant, having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, this Office will be open for business until 10 o'clock A. M., when it will be closed for the day. The carriers will make their early morning deliveries; the collectors their morning and evening collections.
C. A. WALBORN,
11-22-2t Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE HEREBY CAUTION the public against negotiating our Check on the Commonwealth Bank, Philadelphia, dated November 21, 1864, payable to order of FRANK ABBOTT, and by him endorsed to LUDWIG, KNEIDLER & CO., for twenty-nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars seventy-five cents, ($2988 75). The endorsement of said Check being forged, payment of it has been stopped.
11-22 tf DREXEL & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.
BOUNTY NOTICE.—Whereas, the Commissioners of the Bounty Fund have evidence that a large and increasing number of the volunteers receiving bounty from the city desert with impunity before leaving the city, and that there is an organized system for the purpose, notice is hereby given that the Commission, with the concurrence of the Mayor, will entertain no claim, and will advise the payment of no bounty to volunteers enlisting after this date, until the adoption of proper safeguards shall insure that those who enlist to the credit of Philadelphia shall add to the effective strength of the army.
For the present, the payment of bounty will be continued to recruits for the Regular Army and Naval service, properly credited to the city of Philadelphia.
E. P. KING,
11-22-3t President.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. — THERE are only One Hundred Subscriptions at $1000 each.
The subscribers, in a word, get in *fee simple* seven tracts of valuable Oil territory, fronting on the Allegheny river and its tributaries, and continuous to and adjoining several companies now at work, and at no higher price than they might in a body be sold for. The Subscribers organize the Company themselves, elect their officers, and manage their affairs.
Shares are payable either at the time of subscribing, or when the list is made up; if desired, two or more persons can club together and take a share. Already the majority of shares are secured. As the books will positively close on MONDAY next, to secure one or more of the remaining shares, address at once or apply to
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.,
11-22-4t Or E. BORDA, Trustee, No. 127 WALNUT St.

CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS—The Committee appointed to collect funds for the relief of the suffering people of Chambersburg are desirous of bringing their duties to a close. Those of our generous citizens who have neglected to make their subscriptions are urged to send them to the undersigned without delay. Winter is approaching, and twelve hundred women and children are without homes, and many are utterly destitute and penniless.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer,
11-21-2t DOCK STREET WHARF.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AND Its Influence on the Country.—PETER COOPER, Esq., of New York, the well-known philanthropist and merchant prince, will deliver an address at Bryant, Stratton & Bannister's National Commercial College, Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on TUESDAY Evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, on the occasion of dedicating the new College Rooms. Subject—"Commercial Education and its Influences on the Country." An invitation is extended to all who may wish to attend.
11-19-3t

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE UNdersigned will meet the Mothers or other Relatives of such destitute Orphans of deceased Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors as reside in the city of Philadelphia, at the Rooms of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, No. 112 S. SEVENTH Street, on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of the present month (November), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of hearing applications and making arrangements for the admission of said Orphans into the Schools and Institutions provided by the State for their maintenance and education.
THOS. H. BURROWES,
Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.
LANCASTER, November 19, 1864. 11-17-6t

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

From the Times.

The Thirty-eighth Congress is soon to reappear. "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage." It has made some figure in its time, but has had its day. Its part during the winter will not be much else than pantomime.

This present lack of importance comes from two causes. The first is in the situation. Military affairs still dominate. It is believed that we have reached the last period of the war, but the Rebels still resist as firmly as ever, and there is no chance for any legislation except in maintenance of the established war policy.

All the great war measures, dependent on Congress, have long since been matured, and are in practical operation, calling for no change save, perhaps, in insignificant details. It is not the time to legislate upon peace measures, or, in fact, any great national measures of a purely civil character. The immediate future is too uncertain to justify, beyond what can be avoided, any definitive action designed to affect the whole Union. There is no legislation of this character which ought not to be greatly shaped by circumstances that cannot yet be foreseen.

It is true that the Presidential message may renew to the Rebels offers of amnesty, and present other inducements for a return to their constitutional duty, more liberal than ever. But even if this be done, it will hardly involve any necessity for Congressional action, at least until the Rebels make some movement towards closing in with the Executive propositions, which, at best, can hardly be looked for in time for this Congress to take definite action thereupon before its constitutional life expires.

The other cause for the unimportant part to be played by this Congress during the remainder of its days, is its own character. It does not adequately represent the present high-toned, strong-willed loyalty of the people. True, its majority are friends of the Government, but yet they are not enough in number to move clear of all the embarrassments constantly thrown in their way by a perverse, if not a positively factious minority. Besides, there are measures, like the proposition for the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, which require a two-thirds vote—a measure of strength beyond that possessed by the Union side of the House.

The new House will be five-sixths supporters of President Lincoln—a preponderance that can ever move on the instant, and with resistless ower. It will come fresh from the people, uncankered by Copperheadism, throbbing with all he patriotic glow, the grand national spirit, that o marvellously signalized the elections of 1864. It will be both disposed and prepared to deal, on the highest national grounds, with the great questions pertaining to the resumption by the South of all Constitutional obligations, and the readjustment of the foundations of the Union, so that hey shall never again be shaken.

If need be, it will be assembled in the spring n extra session, and will promptly and effectively o-operate with the President close upon the eginning of his new official term. A breaking p of the Rebellion during the next winter or pring would necessitate such an extra session. t all events it seems certain that these immense esponsibilities of re-establishing the nationality ill be cast upon the next Congress at some eriod of its existence. To meet them wisely and ully will require the highest order of statesmanhip. No greater tasks have been imposed upon ir Generals in the field in prostrating the Rebelon, than will devolve upon the public men of e capital of uprearing, upon the ruins of the ebellion, the national fabric in more than its ristine strength.

But for the present the great role belongs to rant, Sherman, and their heroic associates. eldom, if ever, in this world have military cenes of such intense interest been enacted as re now opening before us. They may not, proably they will not, be as bloody as some which ave passed. But strategy, and all the highest ilitary art, will be displayed with unexampled oldness, often setting at naught all the accepted eas of the books, startling by their magnitude nd novelty, sweeping on in a style befitting the ct that they carry the mightiest destinies of time. Until their consummation, they will fill the ublic eye, to the exclusion of all other public oncerns. The whole civilized world, indeed, is spectator of them. Every mail that comes from ver the sea shows that our military movements ere never regarded with profounder interest an now. There is a universal realization tha e mighty end is rapidly approaching. Men ok all intent upon an issue big with fate to the ce.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MARCH.

om the Tribune.

On Thursday last we, in common with other urnals of this city, received a despatch from incinnati containing news from Sherman's my, which had that morning been printed in e Cincinnati *Times*. Shortly after came a telegaphic request from the War Office to suppress at despatch. We complied with that request, oeit unable to comprehend how news that had en all day in print in Cincinnati would be emed contraband in the following morning in ew York. Indeed, with that effort of vigilance e War Department seems to have been quite chausted; for the papers here and elsewhere ave since abounded, unrebuked, with all sorts statements about Sherman.

The amount of General Sherman's forces, the mediate direction of his march, the quantity of s supplies, and his ultimate destination, are ifferently stated in different papers, but it is ecessary at present to settle details. What e public cares to know in a general way is literlly clear. General Sherman with a powerful my has cut loose from Atlanta, and is making s way to the seaboard. That he marches in o columns is probable enough, and that hether by one route or another he will finally rive in the neighborhood of Savannah, we have ttle doubt. Nor in a military point of view do e consider the dissemination of this intelligence the least important. The enemy are undoubtlly informed long before we are of every step in eneral Sherman's progress.

Against this tremendous demonstration, the onfederacy, we need scarcely explain once more, powerless. There are but two armies within s limits able to confront or delay General Sheran. One of these armies was a hundred and fty miles to the northwest of Atlanta when Sheran started. The other lies in the defenses of ichmond, and can neither go as a whole nor pare any considerable part of its force without urrendering that for which it had struggled all ummer. And since there are neither natural or artificial lines of defense which might with small number of troops arrest or delay the dvance of either of Sherman's columns, the arch of each to Augusta must be unopposed.

Sherman is said to have sixty days' rations ith him, but that is very unlikely. A train hich could transport three million rations ould be too unwieldy for such a march as this, nd is unnecessary. If the country has half the esources it is represented to possess, there is no eed of a great supply train. The cavalry will eep the army in commissary stores. But as a easure of prudence a considerable amount of upplies has doubtless been taken—perhaps for wenty or even for thirty days. Were the Rebels Central Georgia disposed to abandon their ountry and homes at the approach of the invader, nd destroy their stores of food, Sherman would nd it necessary to be able to rely to some extent n his own resources. But that is a very improbable contingency.

In Northwestern Georgia, when Johnston forced e people to fly, they left their homes most unillingly, and it is not likely that where they are nder no compulsion from a general with power enforce his demands, this people will resort to measure of absolute despair. Sherman, therefore, whatever be his own supplies, may reckon onfidently on abundant food and forage from e country which he traverses. West of the Ocmulgee river his advance will be through a couny which is of great fertility, and which is inabited by a population possessing more than verage intelligence, industry, and wealth. Such country always can be made to support an my in motion; the difficulty of foraging beginning only when a large force comes to a rolonged halt.

The location of the prisoners, whom it is hoped herman may release, is uncertain. If Rebel tatements can be trusted at all, they were weeks ince removed from Andersonville to points nearer e seaboard, probably towards both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. General Sherman's letter to r. Yeatman has been misapprehended. He says at he "may have to go himself" to carry the upplies of the Commission; but he clearly indiates that Andersonville is not his destination. Things have changed," says General Sherman; do not think it probable that a column has een despatched south of Macon, for that would e to send it on too wide a detour, and to delay e main column too long after it shall have eached Augusta, if Augusta be his first destiation.

The vague hints of the Richmond papers indie that they are in possession of information hich they either will not or are not permitted to ublish. It is their way to make light of what they most dread; so the comments on the reports of Sherman's new campaign are a measure of the alarm with which it is viewed. Aside from its positive military results, conceive the effect upon the Georgia and Carolina troops of learning that their States and their houses are invaded, overrun, subjugated, and preyed upon by an unopposed United States army. Sherman is reported to have said he had penetrated the shell of the Rebellion, and that beyond it there was nothing to hinder his marching where he pleased.

When the Southern people once realize this fact, with what feelings will they view that rebellious military power which has promised them absolute protection! The Rebellion, like many another power, is strong because it is believed to be strong. But when from this population of the interior, which had counted on immunity from the desolation of war, their follies are rudely torn away, they, and they who had shared in their delusion, must be of a far different turn of mind respecting a reconstruction of that Union whose power they thus learn to respect. It seems to us that the results that may be hoped from this expedition of Sherman cannot well be estimated too highly.

DRY GOODS.

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Unbleached Muslins, 40, 45, 47, 50, 55, and 60 cents.
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10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
All-Wool Flannels, 45, 50, 55, 62½, 70, 75, and 80 cents.
Heavy All-Wool Shaker Flannels, 85 cents.
Yard-wide Shaker Flannel, fine quality, $1, $1·12½ per yard.
Domet Flannels, 55, 62½, 65, and 70 cents per yard.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Twilled Plain Red Flannels, 50, 65, 75, and 80 cents per yard.
Heavy Russia Crash, 15, 20, 25, and 28 cents per yard.
Fine quality American Crash.
Best quality American Delaines and Chintzes.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, $3·75, $4·75, $5, $5·50, and $6.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, extra sizes.
Just opened, Black Velvet Ribbons, all widths.
Best Velvet Ribbons, white edges.
One lot wide black Bonnet Ribbon, 87½ cents per yard.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at the very lowest market prices.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Children's Fleece-Lined and Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Sontags, and Cloaks.

A NEW LOT OF BLACK LACE VEILS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

One lot of Ladies' Marked Handkerchiefs from Auction, 15 cents.
One lot of Ladies' Scalloped Handkerchiefs from Auction, 25 cents.

GENTS' NECK TIES, SHIRT FRONTS, AND SUSPENDERS.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street,
1t ABOVE ARCH.

BROCHE SHAWLS,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,
From the Late Auction Sales.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11-21-3t Above Willow.

BEST QUALITY
OF
LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7¼, 7⅜, 7½, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at
$1·25 PER PAIR,
BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
WARBURTON & SON,
11-1-tuths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES,
At the lowest prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11-21-3t Above Willow.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

E. T. QUINLAN,
11 1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS,
FROSTED SEALSKINS,
CHOICE COLORS BEAVERS,
BEST SHADES FELTS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
11-21-3t Above Willow.

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,
PLAIN COLORS,
PLAIDS, AND
SHADES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11-21-3t Above Willow.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
8-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

SHAKER FLANNELS,
OF ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS,
At the lowest prices.
Superior Goods at 75 Cents Per Yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11-21-3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

BASKET'S PATTERN CASSIMERES,
FOR SUITS,
IN BLACKS AND CHOICE SHADES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11-21-3t Above Willow.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,
AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES, &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced
DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,
Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-29-3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS, &c.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
You can obtain at this Establishment,
WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11 2-thstu2m

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!
A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 338 N. EIGHTH STREET.
N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at that rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 8-30-4m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 533 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11 3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity 10-17-3m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-15stuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,
Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10 29-1m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which they make a specialty in their business.
ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
11-10-thstu 1 Four doors below Continental Hotel.

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-41 OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,
(Opposite the Masonic Hall).

This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.
Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.
THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.
FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.
The public are invited to examine this Machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.
Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29-stuth1m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
sel0-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
sel6-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT
HEATER,
WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT
THAN
ANY FURNACE IN USE.
COOKING RANGES
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
REGISTERS
AND
VENTILATORS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
9 20-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT,
Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY B. HYDE.
SECRETARY,
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.
Principal Office, No. 92 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORS,
GEORGE H. STUART,
THOMAS A. BIDDLE,
THEODORE CUYLER.
Branch Office, No. 432 Chesnut St., Philada.
KEITH & BROADBENT,
GENERAL AGENTS.

The EQUITABLE will close the fifth year of its history January 1, 1865, with accumulated assets amounting to over ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

More than Five Hundred of our citizens are already insured at the Philadelphia Agency
All Insurers applying before January 1 will participate in the dividend—which will be large.

ALL PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURERS.

Every description of policy issued, viz.:—"LIFE," "ENDOWMENT," "TEN YEAR NON FORFEITING," or "TERM."

Full information obtained by calling or addressing the agents.

KEITH & BROADBENT.
No. 432 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. R. P. HARRIS,
Examining Surgeon, is in daily attendance at the Office from 1 to 2 o'clock. 11-19stt

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Bennett,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Phillip B. Mingle,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,

Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17tl JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL $500,000
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM
secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.
Policies for $200 with $3 per week compensation can be had for $3 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.
F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Lemuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
B. B. Comegys, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John D. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James West, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
11-12-stuth3l No. 404 WALNUT Street.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,
Educational Publishers & Booksellers,
REMOVED TO
No. 512 ARCH STREET.
Office in New York,
11 8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

HOME ON A FURLOUGH.
This beautiful steel engraving, painted by Schussele, and engraved by Sartain, is having an immense sale, and is considered by all who have seen it as one of the finest specimens of engraving ever gotten out in this country.
EVERY SOLDIER'S FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A COPY.
EVERY LOYAL HOUSEHOLD SHOULD HAVE A COPY.
In fact, every family who has a father, husband, or son battling for his country, will appreciate and should possess
HOME ON A FURLOUGH.
It will always be a beautiful memorial of the anxious days and years of rebellion and war.
This engraving is sold exclusively by Agents.
DISABLED SOLDIERS
and others will find this the most pleasant and profitable agency they can undertake. We give exclusive territory, and will give particulars of agency on application.
We print this plate on a 19 by 24 sheet, suitable for framing and will send a specimen copy by mail, free, on receipt of the price, $2·50, which is about one-half the price usually charged for engravings of this character. For particulars, address
BRADLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 66 N. FOURTH Street,
11-12stuth1m Philadelphia.

STOVES! STOVES!
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
Entire Stock of Stoves.
SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.
These superior Stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also NIGHT IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at
McKNIGHT'S,
11-15-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SAVE YOUR FUEL.
COAL AT HALF PRICE.
If our readers will call at
No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET,
On CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,
He will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Brewer's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands. These Strips totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Snow, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.
Call or send for Circular. 11-19stuth12t

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-31-7m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, November 28, 1864, a lot of MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster
11 22-6t Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE.—THE FOLLOWING UNCLAIMED Articles, left in possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1020 MARKET Street, on THURSDAY, December 1, 1864
THOMAS A. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

No. 1. Knapsack and contents.
" 2. Bag and contents.
" 3. do do
" 4. Bundle containing a bed.
" 5. do do bedding.
" 6. Bag and contents.
" 7. Knapsack and contents.
" 8. Bag and contents.
" 9. Box marked Th. T. C. Webb, Waynesburg, Green co., Pa.
" 10. 1 Box.
" 11. 1 Box marked Benj Spackman, Tyrone, Pa.
" 12. Red Chest, marked A. Heston.
" 13. 1 Box marked Bridgeport, Illinois.
" 14. 1 Trunk, no mark.
" 15. 1 Box, do
" 16. 1 Chest, do
" 17. 1 Box, Emigrant check, New York to Harrisburg, No. 1048.
" 18. 1 Box and lot Books, no mark.
" 19. 1 Box, marked D. R. P.
" 20. Knapsack, no mark.
" 21. Small Box, do
" 22. Large Box, marked Clarion co.
" 23. Chest, no mark.
" 24. Red Chest, no mark.
" 25. Black Trunk, do
" 26. do do
" 27. Black Trunk, Emigrant check, New York to Pittsburg, 1180.
" 28. Small Box, marked Emma Kubler, Washington, D. C.
" 29. Small Box, no mark.
" 30. do do
" 31. Yellow Trunk, do
" 32. Box, do
" 33. Black Trunk, Emigrant check, New York to Pittsburg, 1227.
" 34. Box, marked Lydia Guyre, Serva, Illinois.
" 35. Black Trunk, no mark.
" 36. Black Trunk, marked J. S. Butz, Breinigsville, Lehigh county, Pa.
" 37. Small Trunk, no mark.
" 38. Small Trunk, marked J. J. McCullough, Centreville, Cumberland county, Pa.
" 39. Small Black Trunk, no mark.
" 40. Large Yellow Trunk, do
" 41. Small Hair Trunk, do
" 42. Fine Leather Trunk, check 793, marked C. C. Talbot.
" 43. 1 Box, marked J. H. Myers, Spruce creek, Hunt county, Pa.
" 44. 1 Green Chest, marked M. N.
" 45. Small Black Trunk, no mark.
" 46. Knapsack do
" 47. Bag, marked George H. City.
" 48. Black Valise, no mark.
" 49. Bundle containing a Bed.
" 50. Bag.
" 51. Hammock and Bed.
" 52. Churn, marked H. S. Boyer.
" 53. 1 Hammock.
" 54. Sailor's Bag.
" 55. 22 Umbrellas.
" 56. 13 Parasols.
" 57. 17 Canes.
" 58. Box and Sundries.
" 59. Oil-Cloth Bag.
" 60. do do
" 61. do do
" 62. do do
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" 104. do do
" 105. do do
" 106. do do
" 107. do do
" 108. do do
" 109. do do check 5397.
" 110. do do do 4847.
" 111. do do do 3128.
" 112. do do do 4971.
" 113. do do marked J. S. Lafayette Ins
" 114. 1 Satchel, marked Thomas J. Powell.
" 115. Oil-cloth Bag.
" 116. Carpet Bag, J. B. Conhart,
" 117. do do
" 118. do do
" 119. do do
" 120. do do
" 121. do do
" 122. do do
" 123. do do
" 124. do do
" 125. do do
" 126. do do
" 127. do do
" 128. do do
" 129. do do
" 130. do do
" 131. do do
" 132. do do
" 133. do do
" 134. Leather Valise, marked T. Z.
" 135. do do
" 136. do do marked G. R. Walbridge, Wis., No. 3757.
" 137. Leather Valise, marked J. E. Lasher, Columbus, Ohio.
" 138. Carpet Bag.
" 139. Ladies' Hat Box, check 3518.
" 140. Black Trunk.
" 141. do do, check 6440.
" 142. Green do, check 6881.
" 143. Canvas-covered Trunk, check 4972.
" 144. Black Trunk do 6491.
" 145. Wooden Trunk.
" 146. Black Trunk, check 4363.
" 147. Red Chest.
" 148. Black Trunk.
" 149. 1 Box, marked Captain Gust. S. Brown, care E. Middleton, City Hall, Washington, D. C.
" 150. Tub and Canteens.
" 151. Canvas Bag.
" 152. do do
" 153. Knapsack.
" 154. do
" 155. do
" 156. do
" 157. do
" 158. do
" 159. do
" 160. do
" 161. Bundle containing 10 Shawls.
" 162. Basket, Hat, &c.
" 163. Camp Chair.
" 164. Quilt.
" 165. Bundle Clothing, check 4970.
" 166. Oil-Cloth Bag.
" 167. Black Valise.
" 168. Lot Hoop-Skirts.
" 169. 27 Coats.
" 170. 26 Soldiers' Coats and Blouses.
" 171. 5 pairs Soldiers' Pants.
" 172. 4 Gum Blankets.
" 173. 8 Wool Blankets. 11-2-1at4t

FINANCIAL.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK,
Depository and Financial Agent
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

5-20 BONDS
Of the NEW ISSUE for sale in large or small amounts. Also,
10-40 LOAN, AT PAR,
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest from September 1, in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

7·30 TREASURY NOTES
Of all denominations, constantly on hand and for sale.
Conversion of OLD 7·30 notes into the Loan of 1881 attended to.
CORPORATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS having payments to make to the United States, for Taxes, &c., can deposit at this Bank the same as with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
11-18-12t CASHIER.

COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS,
DUE JANUARY 1,
BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD,
BY
11-17-10t DREXEL & CO.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
by GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-31-7m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER for Military District of Philadelphia, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, November 21, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 28th instant, for the erection and completion of additional frame buildings at Mower United States Army General Hospital, in conformity to plans and specifications at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the work, and must be made upon the regular forms furnished at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
11 22-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 28th instant, for the grading, at so much per cubic yard, the following streets, viz.:—Eleventh, Marvine, Twelfth, Camac, and Thirteenth streets from Berks to Lancaster street, and Lancaster street from Eleventh to Thirteenth street, in the Twentieth Ward; and all bidders may be present at the time and place above mentioned, when the proposals will be opened, and the work awarded to the lowest bidder, and if he does not come forward within three days thereafter to execute a contract, his bid will be considered withdrawn. 11-22-tuths 3t

COAL AT COST—$7·50 PER TON.—THE Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, Incorporated under the General Mining Law of the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1864.

President, JAMES LYND,
Office, No. 308 S. SIXTH Street.

The Company is still receiving subscriptions to its stock at $10 per share, and supplying its stockholders with the best quality of White Ash Schuylkill Coal at $7·50 per ton.

In regard to the title to the Colliery, and to the corporate franchises of the Company, reference can be made to their Counsel, DAVID W. SELLERS, Esq., and, in regard to the quality of the Coal, the capacity of the mines, and the productiveness of the entire enterprise, the following letter from STRICKLAND KNEASS, Esq., the able Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the City of Philadelphia, is submitted:—

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Co.—Dear Sir:—Having visited, at your request, the mines lately leased by your Company at Mine Hill, on Zachary's Run, I take pleasure in saying that I can see no reason why, with proper management, you should not have entire success in being able to deliver, at this market, coal which will be acceptable to the consumer and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Salomon and Mammoth Veins now worked by you have been operated for many years, at the site of your own Colliery, as well as at all other points. The coal is therefore well known in this city, and you have no new article to introduce.

The old Slope is in full operation, and the new Slope opened to the level of its gallery. In a short time it will be ready for operating, with a delivery equal to your anticipations; and I believe that, judiciously worked, without interruptions that cannot well be foreseen, you will be able to reach a capacity at 180,000 tons per annum with your present machinery, the condition of which is such as not to require either much time or great expenditure to place it in first-rate working order. Very Respectfully,
STRICKLAND KNEASS, Civil Engineer.

The following communications, selected from a large number, show the appreciation of the enterprise by the citizens of Philadelphia:—

JAMES LYND, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The coal I received from the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company, on my subscription, has given me entire satisfaction. It ignites readily, burns well, is free from slate, deposits white ashes, and is not easily extinguished. The fire in our kitchen grate has not been out for eight or nine days. Very truly yours,
WILSON JEWELL,
No. 420 N. SIXTH Street.
October 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Until I became a stockholder in your Company, I had always been in the habit of burning Lehigh coal. Since trying yours I find it, for household purposes, fully equal to Lehigh, and a very superior article indeed.
Yours, truly, SAMUEL C. HENSZEY,
No. 1029 COATES Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President of the Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—My Dear Sir:—Our Coal has come to hand all in good order, and has been used in both range and furnace. I am informed that the quality is all that could be desired. Yours truly,
JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1317 LOCUST Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—I have given the coal a thorough trial, and find it a most splendid article. I am so much pleased with it that, if not too late, I will increase my subscription to one hundred shares. Respectfully,
ALLEN C. WILSON,
No. 1805 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Tenth month 20th, 1864.—Friend Lynd:—The coal furnished me as a stockholder in thy Company gives entire satisfaction. It is well prepared and burns freely. I could not wish a better article.
R. F. FRALEY,
No. 42 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 1864.—James Lynd, Esq., President Consumers' Mutual Coal Company.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to announce to you my perfect satisfaction with the coal received from your Company under my order as a subscriber. I have been accustomed to use coal from the neighborhood of your mine, and also from it when in other hands. Its superiority heretofore was decidedly marked, but in its present hands I find the article in no way deteriorated, but on the contrary, so far as I am able to judge, for domestic purposes fully equal to any that I have ever used, or have analyzed.
I am, very truly yours, &c.
WILLIAM M. UHLER,
Falls of Schuylkill.
Agent in Manayunk—JOHN ADAMS.
Agent in Germantown—SPENCER ROBERTS. 11-22-6t

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7·00 per Ton.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10·00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN
COAL COMPANY.
Office 121 S. THIRD Street.
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)
Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.
Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $38; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 256 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DONALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM FORD,	ROBERT P. KING,
D. H. WOLFE,	H. SCHMOELE.

10-24 A. B. JARDEN, SECRETARY.

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice; and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses indicated, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the interest which all good citizens must feel in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirable end. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving conspicuous publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,
1-16-6wsm Solicitor of the Treasury.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE
COCOA
MATTINGS.
McCALLUM & CO.,
11-17thstu6m No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Sketch of the Lives of its Prominent Members.

EARLY EXPERIENCES OF OUR NATIONAL LEGISLATORS.

The Third Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress commences on the first Monday of next month, and bids fair to be the most important and exciting of any which has yet assembled at the National Capital. The two parties are nearly equally divided. The Democratic members will use stupendous efforts to gain their ends, as at the next assembling of Congress they will be too small a minority to exert much influence. We therefore think that a sketch of the lives of the leading members, whose names before long will be familiar to the ears of every one, may not prove uninteresting.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax,

Speaker of the House, was born in the city of New York on the 23d of March, 1823. In early life he attended the public schools of that city, and from them acquired the fundamental elements of a good English education. Like the great Benjamin Franklin, and scores of other men of more than national reputation, he was bred a practical printer. In 1836 he removed from the metropolis, and went to try his fortune in the then far-distant West. He settled in Indiana, and as soon as he attained his majority, commenced editing and publishing the *South Bend Register*, which position he still holds.

In 1850 he was elected member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention. In 1848, he was chosen delegate to the National Whig Convention, by which body he was honored with the position of its Secretary. In 1852, he was again elected delegate, and filled for a second time the post of National Secretary. In 1854, he was chosen representative to the National Legislature from the Ninth Congressional District. He was re-elected in 1856 to the Thirty-fifth, and in 1858 to the Thirty-sixth Congresses, during both of which he filled the important post of Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

In 1860 he was again chosen. After a gallant fight in 1862, he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress over Hon. David Turpie, ex-Democratic United States Senator, by about 234 majority. Was nominated for Speaker by the Republican caucus, and through personal popularity secured the support of all the Border States Union men, and was chosen by a handsome vote.

In last October he was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress by nearly two thousand majority. Mr. Colfax is now in his forty-second year, and, from the direction of the political wind, will probably be re-elected Speaker next session.

Hon. George Washington Julian,

of Indiana, was born in Centreville, Wayne county, Indiana, May 5, 1817. He received, like a large majority of our public men, only a common school education. After concluding which he accepted the post of school-teacher, and continued in that position for over three years. He studied law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1840, at the age of 23.

He was nominated and elected to the State Legislature in 1845, was chosen delegate to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, and was the same year elected to the National Congress, which position he held from 1849 to 1851. In 1852 he was nominated by the Pittsburg (Free Soil) Convention for the post of Vice-President of the United States on the same ticket as Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator from New Hampshire. This was a regular Abolition ticket, and received in the United States 156,000 votes. We wonder if, on such a platform to-day, Hale and Julian would not have a *slight increase of supporters*. The first Republican Convention, meeting at Pittsburg, elected him its Vice-President.

In 1860 he was elected a Representative to Congress from the Fifth District of Indiana, serving during that term as member of the Committees on Public Lands and Public Expenditures. He was in 1862 elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in October last by an immense majority was chosen to the Thirty-ninth. He is over forty-seven years of age.

General Robert C. Schenck,

of Ohio, was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1809. He studied in Miami College, from which he graduated in 1827. After having received his diploma he accepted the occupation of tutor in his *Alma Mater*, which he held for nearly two years. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of the law, and in 1831 was admitted to practise at the Ohio Bar, and opened his law office at Dayton, Ohio. His district elected him to be its representative in the State Legislature in 1840, and his popularity secured his re-election to that position in 1812. In 1843 he commenced his career in Congress, and was continually re-elected by his constituents for eight years, until 1851.

During his continuance in the House he served on all the more important committees, and during the Thirtieth Congress was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. On his retirement from Congress he was tendered and accepted the post of United States Minister Extraordinary to Brazil. While holding this important position he proved himself as powerful with the pen as he has since shown himself to be with the sword, and acquired no mean fame as a diplomatist. Most of the South American treaties contracted by the Government were negotiated by him. In fact, President Fillmore had no cause to regret his appointment.

In 1853 he returned to his native land, and from that time until the breaking out of the present Rebellion has been largely engaged in the railroad business, in which he has proved himself an active man of business, and possessed of much energy.

When the Rebels rose in arms against the Government, Mr. Schenck, mindful of the trust which in former years that Government had reposed in him, proffered his services in such capacity as was desirable. His offer was accepted and a brigadier's commission was delivered him. In 1862 he was promoted to major-general, and his military career in the Middle Department and elsewhere are well known to our readers, being still fresh in their minds. In 1862, at the October election, he defeated Clement L. Vallandigham in the Third Ohio District as Representative to Congress. He has served with honesty and fidelity as member and also as chairman of the most important committee of the house, that on Military Affairs. He has been, by a largely increased majority, re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He is now in his fifty-sixth year.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,

the leader of the House of Representatives, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 4th of April, 1793. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, and removed the same year to Pennsylvania, and there commenced his legal and professional career by studying law and supporting himself by teaching in an academy at the same time. In 1816 he was admitted to the Bar of Adams county, at the age of twenty-three. In 1833 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and was re-elected during the two succeeding years. He was the father of the Common School system in this State, and boldly told his constituents that the reason for their opposition to the plan was their ignorance.

By his strenuous efforts he succeeded in causing the Legislature to pass the proper bill, and to him should be given the praise for the benefits which arise therefrom. In 1837 and in 1841 he was again chosen legislator. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution. In 1838 he was appointed Canal Commissioner, which office he filled with distinguished ability. In 1842 he removed from his home in Adams county to Lancaster, where he has since resided. In 1848 he was chosen to represent Lancaster county in the National Legislature; he was again elected to the Thirty-second Congress.

After a lapse of eight years of professional success, his old constituency again sent him to be their Representative in 1858, since which time he has been continually re-elected to that honorable post. He has never made any pretensions to oratorical powers, but as a business member of Congress he has no equal. After serving on almost all the important committees, he was appointed in 1862 to the most onerous position, that of Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In this situation he has proved himself an able financier. Most of the important money bills have come from his pen. He is the oldest member of the House, being in his 72d year, and is now unanimously allowed to be its leader. He has been elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. John L. Dawson,

Chairman of the Democratic caucus, and declared by the New York *Tribune* to be the "smartest member on the Democratic side," was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1813, was educated and graduated from Washington College, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of his native county. In 1845 President Polk appointed him United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He has always had the deserved reputation of ability, and during his legal and Congressional career has done much to add to his reputation.

In 1850 he was elected to represent his native Congressional District, composed of Indiana, Fayette, and Westmoreland, in the 32d Congress. He was re-elected to the 33d Congress, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. In 1862 he was again elected to Congress, and after a remarkably bitter contest with Smith Fuller, Esq., he has been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He holds the position of Chairman of the Democratic Congressional caucus, and received the votes of his colleagues for the Speakership.

Hon Reuben E. Fenton,

of New York, the Governor elect of the Empire State, was born in Carroll, Chautauque county, New York, received his education at Pleasant Hill, and graduated at the Fredonia Academy, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but his professional career was merely nominal, as he devoted all his time to mercantile transactions. In 1843 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Carroll. He was chosen to the complimentary post of Congressional Representative to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Congresses, and served with ability on the Committee on Private Land Claims.

As a speaker he has no power, but his early business life eminently fitted him for the duties of committee business. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and during this term served as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. In the Thirty-seventh Congress, to which he was elected by an immense majority, proving that his constituents properly appreciated his devotion to their interests, he served in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Claims. He was again elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. But his labors are appreciated not only by his constituents, but by all his fellow-citizens of the Empire State.

The gubernatorial nominating Republican Convention unanimously nominated him for the Gubernatorial Chair. After a most spirited contest he succeeded in defeating Hon. Horatio Seymour running several thousand ahead of the rest of his ticket. His fine administrative abilities will soon be placed in a higher sphere, and all his faculties seem especially adapted for the high position of Executive of a commonwealth.

Hon. William D. Kelley,

one of Philadelphia's favorite sons and ablest representatives, was born in this city in the spring of 1814. He received a good, solid English education, and commenced his business career as proof-reader in a printing establishment. Abandoning this occupation, he became apprenticed for seven years to a jewelry office. After having attained his freedom he removed to Boston, and for four years pursued his trade in that city. During this time, however, he found time to devote to literary matters, and by this means acquired a more finished education. Returning to his native city, he commenced the study of law, in 1841, at the age of twenty-seven. He was shortly afterwards elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, in which position he displayed great legal erudition. In addition to many political speeches, a number of his literary addresses have been published. They display merit above mediocrity. He was elected Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, serving on the Committees on Indian Affairs and Expenditures on Public Buildings. After a sharp contest, he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. As an orator, he has no superior in the Keystone State. He has been again chosen Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis,

the most active friend and champion of Maryland freedom, was born in Annapolis, 1817; he graduated at Hampden and Sidney College, from which he holds his diploma. He has acquired considerable reputation as an author, and his work, published in 1852, entitled "The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the Nineteenth Century" has great pretensions of literary ability. He was elected Representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and during all of his public career has formed a great reputation as an orator of no mean ability.

He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, when he served as member of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the same committee during this term. In 1863 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and has received the important appointment of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1864 he in conjunction with B. F. Wade, created an excitement in the political world by issuing a manifesto against Mr. Lincoln. However, he afterwards supported the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

His strenuous exertions in favor of freedom have at length been crowned with success, and to-day he retakes his place in the National Legislature as a Representative of a free State. His opposition to Mr. Lincoln has impaired his popularity, and his reception in our Lincoln city was not so warm as that he received a few years since. He has been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. Samuel S. Cox,

of Ohio, was born in Zanesville, in that State. He received a collegiate education, and received his diploma from the Brown University. Studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Combined with his professional legal career, he accepted the position of editor, which he filled with ability. In 1855 he was appointed United States Secretary of Legation to the Peru Embassy. In 1856 he was elected from his native district to represent them in Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and appointed to the post of Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. He is one of the agents of the Smithsonian Institute, which position is also held by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

As an author and traveler he has acquired considerable reputation. His work of foreign travels, entitled the "Buckeye Abroad," has been read with interest by our whole literary population. After a sharp contest he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress by over two hundred majority. He was again a candidate in October last, but was defeated by the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger—the Union candidate. As a lecturer on popular topics he is deemed most able and has frequently been heard with pleasure by our citizens. His familiar *soubriquet* is "Sunset," and has great local popularity.

Hon. George H. Pendleton,

of Cincinnati, was born in that city, July 25, 1825. He studied law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar. In 1855 he was elected State Senator, which position he filled with ability, and was re-elected the next year. In 1856 he was chosen Representative to Washington to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was re-elected to the three succeeding Congresses. During the whole of his Congressional career he held the post of member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He had always borne the reputation of fine intellectual acquirements. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. The Democratic National Convention, meeting at Chicago, placed him on nomination for the post of Vice-President. The fate of McClellan and Pendleton is too recent to need comment from us. Mr. Pendleton is a gentleman and able lawyer, but mistaken principles have caused his political ruin.

Hon. Fernando Wood,

was born in Philadelphia in 1812. He commenced life, like most of our public men, with poor prospects; in his case his occupation was a cigar-maker. In this humble position he exerted himself to rise in the world, and soon secured the position of clerk in a counting-house. Success always afterwards followed his steps. He rose to be one of the enterprising merchants and ship-owners in the Empire City. He was chosen to represent New York in the Twenty-seventh Congress in 1840. In 1854 he was elected Mayor of the metropolis. Of his administration there is much discussion as to whether he was able or faulty. He was re-elected, however, through the immense influence of certain political organizations. In 1862 he was elected again to Congress, where he distinguished himself by leading the attacks on the Administration. He ran for re-election in November, but was defeated by the election of W. A. Darling, Esq., the Union candidate. Whatever may be the opinion as to Mr. Wood's politics, none deny his ability and tact. We expect to frequently hear of him during the coming session.

Hon. Daniel Webster Voorhees

is the rising man of the Peace Democratic party. Young, talented, and unscrupulous, he possesses all the requisites for success in the party whose cause he has espoused. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, on the 26th of September, 1828. He was educated and received his diploma from the Indiana Asbury University in 1849. Commenced to read law, and was admitted to the Indiana Bar in 185. President Buchanan, in 1858, after only seven years' practice, appointed him United States District Attorney for Indiana, which office he held for three years. In 1859 he undertook the defense of John E. Cook, the John Brown Harper's Ferry raider, with what success is known to our readers. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and served with ability on the Committee of Elections. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. During all his Congressional career he displayed great oratorical powers, and his speeches, though wrong in sentiment, are certainly able. As a lecturer on general topics he holds an enviable reputation. After a contest of great bitterness, he has been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Hon. James Brooks

was born in Portland, Maine, on November 10, 1810. When only eleven years old he became clerk in a merchant's store. His has been an eventful life. On attaining the *advanced* age of sixteen he became a school-teacher, and after continuing at the business for several years, when of age graduated at the Waterville College. He has led a wandering life. His travels and other literary productions possess great merit. His letters, descriptive of his tour abroad, were eagerly read by the public. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, and in 1836 commenced the publication of the New York *Daily Express*, of which he has since been both editor and proprietor.

In 1847 he became a member of the New York Legislature, and in 1849, and again in 1851, was elected to the National Congress, serving on the Committee on Public Lands. In 1862 he was again sent to the Thirty-eighth Congress, where he distinguished himself by a series of able financial and opposition speeches. He has been re-elected over the Union candidate, W. E. Dodge, Esq., by a small majority. Mr. Dodge, however, contests. During the coming session we expect to hear his voice on an average of about three two-hour speeches per week.

CORRECTED LIST OF THE XXXIX CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

CALIFORNIA.		MISSOURI.	
James A. McDougall†	1867	John B. Henderson.*	1869
John Conness*	1869	B. Gratz Brown*	1867
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Lafayette S. Foster*	1867	Daniel Clark*	1867
James Dixon*	1869	Aaron H. Cragin*	1871
DELAWARE.		NEVADA.	
Geo. Read Riddle†	1869	(To elect)	
(To elect)	1871	(To elect)	
ILLINOIS.		NEW JERSEY.	
Lyman Trumbull*	1867	William Wright†	1869
(To elect)	1871	(To elect)	1871
INDIANA.		NEW YORK.	
Henry S. Lane*	1867	Ira Harris*	1867
Thos. A. Hendricks†	1869	Edwin D. Morgan*	1869
IOWA.		OHIO.	
James Harlan*	1867	John Sherman*	1867
James W. Grimes*	1871	Benjamin F. Wade*	1869
KANSAS.		OREGON.	
Samuel C. Pomeroy*	1867	James W. Nesmith†	1867
(To elect)	1871	—— Williams*	1871
KENTUCKY.		MINNESOTA.	
Garrett Davis†	1867	Alexander Ramsey*	1869
(To elect)	1871	(To elect)	1871
LOUISIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
R. K. Cutler.*		Edgar Cowan*	1867
C. Smith*		Chas. R. Buckalew†	1869
MAINE.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Lot M. Morrill*	1869	William Sprague*	1869
(To elect)	1871	Henry B. Anthony*	1871
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner*	1869	Jacob Collamer*	1867
(To elect)	1871	Solomon Foot*	1869
MARYLAND.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Thomas H. Hicks*	1867	Peter G. Van Winkle*	1869
Reverdy Johnson†	1869	(To elect)	1871
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
Zachariah Chandler*	1869	Timothy O. Howe*	1867
(To elect)	1871	James R. Doolittle*	1869

* Unionists, 32; †Democrats, 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	Name.	Dist.	Name.
	MAINE.		MARYLAND.
1.	John Lynch, R.	1.	H. McCullough, D.
2.	Sidney Perham,* R.	2.	E. H. Webster,* R.
3.	James G. Blaine,* R.	3.	Charles E. Phelps, R.
4.	John H. Rice,* R.	4.	Francis Thomas,* R.
5.	Frederick A. Pike,* R.	5.	Benj. G. Harris,* D.
	MASSACHUSETTS.		ILLINOIS.
1.	Thomas D. Eliot,* R.	1.	John Wentworth, R.
2.	Oakes Ames,* R.	2.	J. F. Farnsworth,* R.
3.	Alexander H. Rice,* R.	3.	E. B. Washburne,* R.
4.	Samuel Hooper,* R.	4.	Abner C. Harding, R.
5.	John B. Alley,* R.	5.	Eben C. Ingersoll,* R.
6.	Daniel W. Gooch,* R.	6.	Burton C. Cook, R.
7.	Geo. S. Boutwell,* R.	7.	H. P. H. Bromwell, R.
8.	John D. Baldwin,* R.	8.	Shelby M. Cullom, R.
9.	Wm. B. Washburn,* R.	9.	Lewis W. Ross, D.
10.	Henry L. Dawes,* R.	10.	Anthony Thornton, D.
	VERMONT.	11.	Sam. S. Marshall, D.
1.	Fred. Woodbridge,* R.	12.	John Baker, R.
2.	Justin S. Morrill,* R.	13.	A. J. Kuykendall, R.
3.	Portus Baxter,* R.	14.	(At large) Samuel W. Moulton, R.
	NEW YORK.		INDIANA.
1.	Stephen Taber, D.	1.	Wm. E. Niblack, D.
2.	Tunis G. Bergen, D.	2.	Michael C. Kerr, D.
3.	Jas. Humphrey, R.	3.	Ralph Hill, R.
4.	Morgan Jones, D.	4.	John H. Farquhar, R.
5.	Nelson Taylor, D.	5.	Geo. W. Julian,* R.
6.	Henry J. Raymond, R.	6.	Ebenezer Dumont,* R.
7.	J. W. Chanler,* D.	7.	D. W. Voorhees,* D.
8.	James Brooks,* D.	8.	Godlove S. Orth,* R.
9.	Wm. A. Darling, R.	9.	Schuyler Colfax,* R.
10.	Wm. Radford,* D.	10.	Joseph H. Defrees, R.
11.	Chas. H. Winfield,* D.	11.	Thos. N. Stillwell, R.
12.	John A. Ketcham, R.		OHIO.
13.	Edw. N. Hubbell, D.	1.	Benj. Eggleston, R.
14.	Chas. Goodyear, D.	2.	Rutherford B. Hayes, R.
15.	John A. Griswold,* R.	3.	Robt. C. Schenck,* R.
16.	Orlando Kellogg,* R.	4.	Wm. Lawrence, R.
17.	Calvin T. Hulburd,* R.	5.	Fran. C. Le Blond, D.
18.	James M. Marvin,* R.	6.	Reader W. Clarke, R.
19.	Demas Hubbard, Jr., R.	7.	Samuel Shellabarger, R.
20.	A. H. Laflin, R.	8.	James R. Hubbell, R.
21.	Roscoe Conkling, R.	9.	Ralph P. Buckland, R.
22.	Sidney T. Holmes, R.	10.	James M. Ashley,* R.
23.	Thomas T. Davis,* R.	11.	Hezekiah S. Bundy, R.
24.	Theo. M. Pomeroy,* R.	12.	Wm. E. Finck,* D.
25.	Daniel Morris,* R.	13.	Columbus Delano, R.
26.	G. W. Hotchkiss,* R.	14.	Martin Welker, R.
27.	Hamilton Ward, R.	15.	Tobias A. Plants, R.
28.	Roswell Hart, R.	16.	John A. Bingham, R.
29.	Burt Van Horn, R.	17.	E. R. P. Eckley,* R.
30.	J. M. Humphrey, D.	18.	Rufus P. Spalding,* R.
31.	H. Van Aernam, R.	19.	Jas. A. Garfield,* R.
	NEW JERSEY.		MICHIGAN.
1.	John F. Starr,* R.	1.	F. C. Beaman,* R.
2.	William A. Newell, R.	2.	Charles Upson,* R.
3.	Charles Sitgreaves, D.	3.	J. W. Longyear,* R.
4.	A. Jackson Rogers,* D.	4.	Thomas W. Ferry, R.
5.	Edwin R. V. Wright, D.	5.	R. E. Trowbridge, R.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	6.	John F. Driggs,* R.
1.	Sam'l. J. Randall,* D.		IOWA.
2.	Charles O'Neill,* R.	1.	James F. Wilson,* R.
3.	Leonard Myers,* R.	2.	Hiram Price,* R.
4.	William D. Kelley,* R.	3.	Wm. B. Allison,* R.
5.	Martin R. Thayer,* R.	4.	Josiah B. Grinnell,* R.
6.	B. Markley Boyer, D.	5.	John A. Kasson,* R.
7.	John M. Broomall,* R.	6.	A. W. Hubbard,* R.
8.	Syd'm E. Ancona,* D.		WISCONSIN.
9.	Thaddeus Stevens,* R.	1.	H. E. Paine, R.
10.	Myer Strouse,* D.	2.	Ithamar C. Sloan,* R.
11.	Philip Johnson,* D.	3.	Amasa Cobb,* R.
12.	Charles Denison,* D.	4.	C. A. Eldridge,* D.
13.	Ulysses Mercur, R.	5.	Philetus Sawyer, R.
14.	George F. Miller, R.	6.	W. D. McIndoe,* R.
15.	A. J. Glossbrenner, D.		MISSOURI.
16.	William H. Koontz, R.	1.	John Hogan, D.
17.	Ab'm A. Barker, R.	2.	Henry T. Blow,* R.
18.	Stephen F. Wilson, R.	3.	Thomas E. Noell, R.
19.	Glenni W. Scofield,* R.	4.	Semp. H. Boyd,* R.
20.	C. Vernon Culver, R.	5.	Jos. W. McClurg,* R.
21.	John L. Dawson,* D.	6.	Rob. T. Van Horn, R.
22.	J. K. Moorhead,* R.	7.	Benj. F. Loan,* R.
23.	Thomas Williams,* R.	8.	John F. Benjamin, R.
24.	Geo. V. Lawrence, R.	9.	Geo. W. Anderson, R.
	DELAWARE.		NEVADA.
1.	John A. Nicholson, D.	1.	H. G. Worthington, R.
	WEST VIRGINIA.		CALIFORNIA.
	Elected three Republicans	1.	D. C. McRuer, R.
	MINNESOTA.	2.	Wm. Higby,* R.
1.	Wm. Windom,* R.	3.	John Bidwell, R.
2.	Ignat. Donnelly,* R.		OREGON.
	KANSAS.		
1.	Sidney Clarke, R.	1.	J. H. D. Henderson, R.

Republicans, 128; Democrats, 35.

*Indicates re-elected.

†Contested by WILLIAM E. DODGE, Republican.

‡Contested by HOWELL FISHER, Republican.

‖Contested by SMITH FULLER, Republican.

§Contested by HARVEY D. WASHBURNE, Republican.

The States yet to elect and the probable political complexion of their delegations, are as follows:—

	Rep.	Dem.
New Hampshire	3	..
Rhode Island	2	..
Connecticut	3	1
Kentucky	4	5
	12	6

Should these estimates prove correct the House will stand 140 Republicans to 41 Democrats. The present House has 102 Republicans to 81 Democrats.

FOURTH EDITION

POWDER EXPLOSION AT NEWBURG.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 22.—Nearly all the buildings in this city were violently shaken to-day by an explosion.

A despatch from Fishkill states that the powder mills five or six miles back of Newburg have been blown up.

No particulars have yet been received.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEWBURG, New York, November 22.—At 7 o'clock this morning the packing house connected with Smith & Rand's powder mills, 3½ miles west of Newburg, was blown up. Mr. Smith, a workman, who had entered the building five minutes before the explosion, was the only person killed.

The building contained about three tons of powder. The cause of the explosion is not known.

From East Tennessee.

BRECKINRIDGE DECLARES AN AMNESTY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 19.

Passengers on the train from Tennessee, who arrived at Bristol on the 14th, say that Major Toole, of General Vaughan's command, had got behind the enemy at Morristown and captured a train of cars, loaded with commissary stores, which he destroyed. He also captured a wagon train, consisting of nine wagons, and killed thirteen and captured a party of the enemy.

General Breckinridge has issued a proclamation granting complete protection to those East Tennesseeans who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.

GENERAL GRANT IN NEW YORK.

His Headquarters at the Astor House—Enthusiasm for the Lieutenant-General—His Ride on the City Cars—He Leaves Again for the Front, &c., &c.

The complimentary serenade to Governor Fenton at the Astor House, on Saturday evening last, as before reported, was a most interesting and enthusiastic affair. One of the chief reasons was that an unexpected, but at the same time very pleasant surprise, was in store for the friends of Governor Fenton, who had assembled in large numbers.

It soon became known in the hotel that Lieutenant-General Grant had arrived in the city and taken up his quarters in the Astor House. Great anxiety was expressed by all present to see the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and as the news spread from lip to lip the crowd increased in proportion. The quidnuncs indulged in all kinds of suppositions and imaginative suggestions as to the purpose of such a sudden visit from so distinguished and important a personage. Some thought that his presence in the city related to business with Governor Fenton; but as this reason did not seem satisfactory, other wiseacres suggested that he had come to prepare the way for a new draft. Nobody could come to a conclusion about it that would satisfy anybody else.

The serenade took place in the large dining saloon of the hotel, which was decorated in fine style in honor of the occasion. At the further end of the room from the entrance, and just in the rear of the reporters' tables, a dais was erected, on which two chairs were placed. Before the Governor elect made his appearance, one of the Lieutenant-General's aids came to the reporters, and stated that it was the desire of General Grant that no mention should be made through the newspapers of his presence in the city, for reasons of his own. To gratify a great number of gentlemen who had expressed their desire to see the General, he would accompany the Governor elect into the room and hear the music of the band. The aid added that if the press desired to mention that General Grant had been in the city they could do so on Tuesday (this) morning.

The representatives of the various morning papers published on Sunday then promised to omit all allusions to the matter, and this is the reason why the public were not on Sunday morning generally informed of the fact.

At about 11 o'clock the band arrived and marched into the room playing the popular air, "Rally Round the Flag." In a few minutes after Governor Fenton and General Grant entered and proceeded to the dais already mentioned. The whole company, which completely filled the room, at once broke out into loud cheers for Grant. These were repeated over and over again. The enthusiasm was immense.

Men took off their hats and waved them, cheering lustily. The ladies, of whom there were a goodly number present, were less demonstrative, but waved their handkerchiefs with a good will. The Lieutenant-General having seated himself beside the Governor elect, General Sickles made a speech, the main points of which we published on Sunday morning.

Governor Fenton followed, amid applause, and pledged New York to be faithful to the whole country during the war.

Loud calls were then made for General Grant; but he did not seem disposed to speak. The people, however, shouted all the more for him. At length he had a quiet conference with some of the gentlemen present, when it was resolved that General Sickles should respond for him.

General Sickles did so briefly, and in his usual effective style. Subjoined is a report of his remarks:—

GENTLEMEN—Lieutenant-General Grant desires me to thank you for this enthusiastic welcome. He must postpone until a future occasion the pleasure of addressing you, yielding, as he does, to a reserve imposed by his official responsibilities, the propriety of which you will appreciate. You will agree, I am sure, that if any man can afford to be silent it is General Grant; his deeds speak for him—deeds more eloquent than the words of any orator. (Applause).

The "sovereigns" then, being desirous of getting a good look at the chief, proposed that he should rise. This the General immediately did, and bowed three or four times to all part of the audience. Hereupon there were new cheers for Grant—three times three, and three more.

The serenade then went on in the usual way. General Grant sat for some time listening to the beautiful airs played by the band. Near his chair stood a fine rosy-looking boy, apparently full of life and fun, and about fifteen years of age, understood to be the son of General Grant. The youngster seemed highly delighted at the honors which were being paid his father. Shortly after General Sickles' speech, responding for General Grant, the Lieutenant-General arose and retired.

The only visit the General made on Sunday was to the family of Colonel W. S. Hillyer, one of his old staff. Soon after taking his seat in one of the Fourth avenue cars a lady got in who was unable to obtain a seat. The General immediately rose and gave her his, while a dozen gallant New Yorkers sat stolidly in theirs.

A gentleman present who knew the General told the conductor who was aboard. The latter thought it a hoax, grew very facetious, in fact, considered it "very good," "a magnificent sell," and repeated the statement to others.

Another gentleman in the car pronounced it untrue; said he knew General Grant intimately and well, and that there was about as much resemblance between "this person" and General Grant as between Henry Ward Beecher and a dancing dervish!

While at the residence of Colonel Hillyer, it became known that the Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States was there, and quite a throng of neighboring citizens paid their respects in person. He returned to the Astor House in a close carriage at half-past 2 o'clock.

After depositing his precious freight, the jolly driver gave his friends the following toast:—"Here's to meself, Dennis Connelly, the biggest man in Amerika but one; I've driven the Lieutenant-General of the United States, and its more than Bobby Lee ever did."

The Lieutenant-General, we learn, also made a visit to Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. He was accompanied by Brigadier-General Van Vliet. The two Lieutenant-Generals of the United States armies had a short but most interesting conference. When General Grant was about to take his departure, General Scott arose, took a copy of his autobiography, which has just been published, and wrote on the fly-leaf:—

From the oldest to the ablest General in the world. WINFIELD SCOTT.

This he presented to Lieutenant-General Grant. No comment is needed on such a compliment.

Yesterday morning General Grant breakfasted in a quiet manner with Colonel Hillyer, at his residence in Fifteenth street. After breakfast the Colonel had a carriage in readiness to take the General to the Astor House.

The Lieutenant-General, however, refused to ride, and walked all the way to the Astor House, and we do not think he was recognized by any person on the way.

The present is the first visit General Grant has made to New York city since he passed through here *en route* home from California, ten years ago, after he had resumed his commission as lieutenant in the 4th Infantry.

The Lieutenant-General left for Philadelphia at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Asbury B. Dike vs. Shenk, Bauman & Co. An action to recover on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—John Gegan and Charles Stagg, executors of James Murphy, deceased, vs. George T. Bispham, administrator of Joseph Tucker, deceased. A *sci. fa. sur.* mortgage. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff for $6391·33.

Joseph R. Brick vs. Amanda Coleman *et. al.* An action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff.

Alexander R. Pharo *et. al.* vs. Charles Schick. A feigned issue to test the validity of a judgment conferred by Henry Schmidt to Charles Schick, the defendant. On trial.

L. & R. Curtis & Co., vs. Eyre and Landell. An action to recover on book account for goods sold and delivered. Defense, that defendant sold the same character of goods to other parties, notwithstanding their assurance to defendants that they could not be bought cheaper. Verdict for plaintiffs $939·20.

Peter Harris vs. Samuel W. Morris. An action on a foreign judgment. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $1736.

Eckley W. Stearns vs. same. Same cause of action. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $451·70.

Edward A. Pintard vs. same. Action on foreign judgment. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $4131.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The Court was engaged this morning with the Miscellaneous Argument list.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Wilson vs. Hardin. A feigned issue, to test the validity of the will of William Hardin, deceased. Before reported. The evidence in this case closed on both sides yesterday. B. H. Brewster, Esq., then addressed the court and jury, in favor of the validity of the will. This morning Henry M. Deckert, Esq., was speaking on the other side.

A DESERTER SHOT DEAD.—This morning Coroner Taylor commenced an inquest in the case of William Cavanaugh, aged thirty-five years, an enlisted soldier, who was shot last night while attempting to desert. The deceased, with a squad of other soldiers from Camp Cadwalader, was sent, under a guard, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirtieth and Market streets, having been ordered West. While marching along the streets, three of the number broke and ran, among them Cavanaugh. The guard refrained from firing at the deserters for fear of shooting some passer-by. Cavanaugh, after an exciting chase, was captured; the other two making their escape. Upon arriving at the depot, the deceased watched his chance and again broke and ran. This time the guard were ordered to fire. A ball from one of the muskets took effect above the hip, passing completely through the body, and causing almost instant death. The body was removed to the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House, while the soldiers went on their way.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—About 10 o'clock last night the police made a descent on a disorderly house, known as the "Martinville," located on Point House road, First Ward, and took into custody six persons, three males and three females, Susan Hall, the alleged proprietress, was among the number. The house is a resort for low characters, and it is alleged that young girls are harbored here. The whole party were taken before Alderman Lutz this morning and held to answer.

EXTENSIVE THIEVING.—This morning four boys, whose ages range from fourteen to sixteen years, were arraigned before Alderman Lutz upon the charge of breaking into and robbing freight cars on the Baltimore Railroad. This system of thieving has become quite extensive of late on all our railroads, and is generally indulged in by small boys. Recently one of the cars at Broad and Prime streets was broken into and a lot of clothing belonging to some Southern refugees was stolen.

BURSTED.—The water main on Twenty-second street, between Wood and Vine, bursted this morning, causing an excavation of earth along the line of the Passenger railway to an extent of some twelve feet.

BEATING HIS MULES.—George Benner, a mule driver, was arrested at Juniper and Market streets yesterday, for cruelty. He had charge of a freight car, and was engaged in showing his brutality upon the dumb animals placed under his care. He was held to answer by Alderman Jones.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—The following real estate, etc., were sold at auction to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons:—

300 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co., of Michigan, par $25, $30.
1-7 shares Southwark National Bank, $110½.
9 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co., $500.
10 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Co., $64.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $123.
30 shares Girard Fire and Marine Co., par $[illegible], $[illegible].
3 shares Mercantile Library, paid up to January, 1865, $[illegible].
500 shares Tionesta Oil, Lumber and Mineral Company, Venango county, Pa., $[illegible].
1 share Continental Hotel Co., $145.
100 shares Acorn Mining Company of Michigan, $2.
10 shares Resolute Mining Company of Michigan, $4½.
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 335 St. John st., $1700.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 645 S. Second st., $4000.
Three-story residence, No. 1310 Arch street, $13,000.
Three-story dwelling, No. 134 N. Seventh street, $4100.
Three-story dwelling, No. 145 N. Sixteenth street, $1850.
Three-story dwelling, No. 147 N. Sixteenth street, $1850.
Three-story dwelling, No. 149 N. Sixteenth street, $1845.
Three-story dwelling, No. 151 N. Sixteenth street, $1865.
Factory and mill property, Canal street, between Front street and Germantown Road, no bid.
Four-story residence, No. 251 S. Thirteenth street, $11,250.
Three-story dwelling, Randolph street, $1500.
Three-story dwelling, Randolph street, north of Wayne, $1550.
Three brick and two frame Dwellings, Third street, between Coates and Green streets, $3100, $3075, $2500, $500 and $675.
Lot of Ground, Twenty-second Ward, $500.
Valuable Property, Twenty-second Ward, $1500.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have just received from the Auction Sales of last week in New York a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloths, and Cassimeres, and will sell them at lower prices than they have been offered any time this season.

FRENCH REP POPLINS.
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
RICH PLAID CLOTHS.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS.
8-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $2, worth $2·50.
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $1·50, worth $2.

Dress Goods, all grades and qualities, at as low prices as any in the city.

HANDSOME SILKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED TAFFETAS,
FOIL DE SOIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,

at nearly as low prices as when there was no premium on Gold.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

1200 Blanket Shawls, bought at a tremendous loss—

All Prices, from $7 to $12,

as low as they were sold last winter.

Black Beaver, Tricot Union Beaver.

Gray and Brown Chinchillas, Black and Mode Diagonal Ribbed Cloths, Baba Cloths, and one of the choicest assortments of

CASSIMERES

that can be found in the city. Prices low. 11-22-3t

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,

Importer and Manufacturer

OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

11-22 No. 517 ARCH STREET

$8 A TON For Large Nut Coal.
$10 a Ton For Stove and Heater Coal,
AT ALTER'S COAL YARD, NINTH Street (957), below Girard avenue.
N. B.—Samples at Branch Office, SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.
11-1-1m

OIL WELLS.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1864.

The undersigned is authorized to sell a limited number of Shares of an Oil Company whose property is mainly on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be of equal value to any upon the creek. The portion developed and producing well, from the beginning, secure to the Stockholders a Dividend of Three per cent. per Month, and these wells are increasing daily. In addition to these producing wells, there have been [illegible] in Eleven shares in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is room also for an equal number of wells upon the same property.

The Company own, also, over 200 acres of unoccupied property in the neighborhood of the others, upon which they propose sinking several wells [illegible].

Such an opportunity of obtaining at a low cost, a stock [illegible].

For further information apply at the office of

J. D. REINBOTH,

No. 436 WALNUT STREET,

11-30 Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

C. B. DUNGAN.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

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LITHOGRAPHED " "
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STOCK LEDGER.
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REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
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THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,

SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.

CAPITAL.......$250,000,

FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2·50 PER SHARE.

$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

J. B. McCREARY, President.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:
J. B. McCREARY, J. W. VANHOUTEN,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, PHILIP FERRER,
JOHN NOWES.
SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.

[illegible]

Subscription Books are now open at the office of

FERREE & CO.,

11-17-12t No. 35 S. THIRD Street.

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - $500,000,

100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

[illegible]

Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

No. 513 MARKET Street.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. [11 12 13t] President.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE,

FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished.

[illegible]

H. S. LERCH,

No. 11 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT below THIRD, Philadelphia Agency.

LEONARD & MANLEY,

No. 58 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers,

11-16 Boston Agency.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,

No. 53 PINE STREET, Room 6.

10-29-1m New York.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 3, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office. HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.
11-4

JOHN W. SIMES & SON'S

BALSAMIC CORDIAL

IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN

COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

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JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,

TWENTY-SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 11-7-thstu1m

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

It is easy of use, and has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,

Druggist and Chemist,

N. E. Cor. FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

Philadelphia,

11-10 And for sale by Druggists generally.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8t

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If is gain admiring eyes;
If to cause the sickest sighs;
If to win a mistress' heart;
If at kings, in all their pride—Beauty!
If to have a host of friends;
If to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble shone when dead—Wealth!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing not to be born again;
If to have a life so pure—Health!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish at three.
Then, having Beauty, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents.

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c. Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

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A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and in the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this disease from the system. It is highly concentrated.

It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

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DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this 1st of females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general Weakness. We frankly say, all have proved failures. [illegible] None of Dr. Rose's patients have been able to find anything that will cure them except his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For those suffering from irregular or suppressed Menstruation, these pills are perfectly safe. Price, 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO., 232 N. SECOND Street. 10-1-tuthsim

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Receiving freight for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every

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AND SATURDAY,

from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.

For freight, which will be received daily, handed in the company's docks, leaving in the city with the greatest despatch, apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor. The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, November 26.
ETNA, Saturday, December 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, December 10.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

[illegible]

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above Pine Street, on Saturday, November 26, at 10 A. M., and from Boston for Philadelphia, Saturday, November 26, at 3 P. M.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, November 26, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia on same day at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,

jan-lf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.

The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Pool, will sail for the above port on the 15th November.

Steerage $25 in currency.

THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,

10-26 No. 101 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier below WALNUT street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 DELAWARE Avenue.

READING RAILROAD.—FOR THE CONvenience of soldiers and others visiting "Camp Discharge," near Spring Mill, a special Sunday passenger train between Philadelphia and Norristown will be run, commencing Sunday, November 13, 1864, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 1·30 P. M., and returning from Phœnixville at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

G. A. NICOLLS,

11-12-12t General Superintendent.